The Chicago Tribune.

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THE FENIAN RAID.

Another Inglorious Defeat at Huntington.

One Fenian Killed and Several Wounded.

Report of an Intended Movement on St. Armand.

Additional Arrests of Fenian Leaders.

Reported Summary Execution of Fenian Prisoners.

Tone of the Canadian Press.

Death of General Donnelly From Wounds Received at Pigeon Hill.

Canadian Troops Make an Incursion on American Soil.

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT FROM MALONE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, May 27.—Nothing trustworthy special developed from Malone any the invasion from that point is a mere conjecture and disgraceful failure than Saturday afternoon. About 400 men from Fort Ethan Allen in Vermont and Pennsylvania took part in the Malone movement. They have been making ready since the fire a day or two ago. Yesterday morning they took up the line of march, and, which resulted in the capture of the Fenians to the Stoke in wild disorder. Some of the officers probably intended to make a demonstration, but the men are utterly demoralized, and the thing is impossible. The whole affair is an act and end given newspaper correspondent are returning home.

MALONE, N. Y., May 27.—General Gleason has been strongly reinforced. He has 5,000 men, and now occupies a position in Canada, four miles beyond the line. He is entrenched strongly, and in confident of holding his position.

NEW YORK, May 27.—General Gleason telegraphed to a friend in this city last night that he would fight before daylight this morning. The British regulars and Canadian volunteers are concentrating along the "Great River." The Fenians are busily engaged throwing up earthworks.

General Gleason has two pieces of artillery.

ANOTHER FIASCO.

TORONTO, May 27.—The movement at Huntington began at 3 this morning. The Fenians constructed a breastwork of rails across a field on the north bank of Trout River. At daylight 2 the Canadian troops came up and opened fire. The Fenians fired a few shots and took to their heels, pursued to the boundary line, where the officers, disposing revolvers, attempted to form them into line, but it was useless. There was not a single casualty on the Canadian side. The Fenians left a few wounded and one killed on the field. The United States troops are advancing from Malone.

TORONTO, May 27.—Detailed accounts from Trout River all agree that the route of the Fenians was complete. The firing had hardly commenced when they all took to their heels in wild confusion, and got across the border as fast as possible. Large numbers were arrested at Malone, and show no signs of being in a hurry to go back. Some of the Fenians are known to have been wounded. Some talk of further Fenian operations at Cowes Corners, near Pigeon Hill, but it is hardly probable. Some whose zeales are utterly demoralized, and fighting, some of you, among themselves.

A report reached here to-night that a Fenian force is gathering on Detroit River. Ample preparations, however, are made in that quarter.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The *World's* Toronto special says: "This morning, at 5 o'clock, the Kingston Regiment of volunteer garrison, Montreal, and Huntington's Battalion, all under command of Colonel Sagar, advanced on the Trout River, where the Fenians had made a breastwork of rails leading across the field on the north bank of the river. At 5:30 Sagar ordered the Huntington Volunteers to deploy across the field. The Sixty-ninth was ordered to advance along the road, and artillery to cross the river and go up the north bank. These movements were performed at once and the line was advanced a quarter of a mile, when the Fenians fired at once, but firing over twenty shots. The Canadians fired, firing as they went, until they reached the Fenian line. The Fenians fled. The Fenian officers tried to reform their men on recrossing the Trout River, firing swords and revolvers, but in vain. Nine of the Canadians were slightly wounded, and the Fenians had only a few wounded. One of the Fenians was killed and one captured. The Fenians numbered 1,200, to 800 of the Canadian Line.

Reinforcements arrived during the day, including Prince Arthur, who created enthusiasm by marching up to the front with the volunteers. There are now about 4,000 volunteers and regulars along the New York and Vermont frontier.

A Montreal dispatch special, dated 5 p. m., says the streets are full of excited crowds. Major Donelly is haranguing the crowd in front of the Ferguson House, promising that they will be most speedily avenged. The Canadian troops are now at the Stoke, a distance about 40 miles from Montreal. The Canadians make great boasts of the conduct of their own troops. None of them are hurt.

ST. ALBANS, May 27.—The Fenians were to be here ended. Determination and enthusiasm have thawed the temporary despondency caused by the arrest of O'Neill. Large numbers of Fenians are concentrating, and will make a simultaneous attempt along the border. General Spear has left Confederate Rowly are digitating forces here for another attack near St. Albans. A blow will, probably, be struck to-morrow.

ST. ALBANS, May 27.—Colonel Speir, J. H. Lane, and Peter Ness, with other lower lights of the Fenian Brotherhood, been in close consultation over the situation, and the consultation ended in the issuing of an order by Speir for all men to go into camp two or three miles from here. One or two hundred have obeyed the order. Speir says the men are to remain to be shot Franklin line, as their presence will necessarily be a portion of the Canadian troops now stationed. Considerable indignation was felt towards the United States Government.

NEW YORK, May 27.—A dispatch from Eldridge, N. Y., gives a report, probably bogus, that 2,000 to 4,000 Fenians crossed the frontier at Malone and were met by a force composed of Canadian volunteers, together with all their arms and ammunition.

A Montreal despatch, from Dundee, Canada, says the Fenian advanced guard was driven in. The main army, commanded by General Sagar, was attacked and driven across the line by the English force, supposed to be 5,000 strong. The Fenians had seven killed and several wounded. The enemy's loss is not known. The battle lasted an hour and twenty minutes.

A Montreal dispatch to the Toronto Leader says: After the Fenians had pretty much all left Malone, some Canadian troops came this side of the line and assisted in the artillery and a large party of arms and ammunition that had been left behind. Marshal Foster made a demand for the return of the property, and the reply was that could only have it at the point of the bayonet.

ST. ALBANS, May 27.—It seems that the Fenians left their field pieces on the road from Malone, and were retreated here. The news of the battle came from Trout River about 2 o'clock, and the only talk was of obtaining transportation home at the earliest moment.

At 4 o'clock this morning Fenian Colonel John H. Brown, of Lawrence, Mass., and Captain Boyle, of Boston, were arrested by a United States officer, and made out by the United States Deputy Marshal, and in default of bail were ordered confined. Others are likely to be arrested if they remain.

A report is received that Thomas Murphy, from St. Albans, who was captured at the battle of Ridge near Cook's Corners, is to be hung to-morrow.

An enthusiastic crowd gathered at the depot this evening to witness the arrival of Generals Meade, McConnell, Hunt, Ingalls, and Van Vliet.

A portion of the United States troops from Fort Warren, who have been home for two or three days, left this evening for Malone in company with their companies just arrived.

A large number of Fenians left for their homes to-day. Still many remain who this evening are swaggering about the streets in excellent spirits. The citizens treat them kindly, and furnish them with considerable provisions.

MOVEMENTS OF UNITED STATES TROOPS.

NEW YORK, May 27.—There are now seven companies of United States Infantry and artillery at St. Albans and Ogdensburgh, to repel the Fenian invasion. These troops were sent from the forts at Boston, Providence, New York and Sackett's Harbor.

OSWEGO, N. H., May 27.—Companies A and D of the Fifth heavy artillery passed through this morning from Fort Adams for Malone, accompanied by General T. J. Rent.

OSWEGO, May 27.—A company of the First Artillery, stationed at Fort Ontario, left here this morning for Malone.

OGDENSBURG, May 27.—General Brannan, United States Army, arrived to-day and assumed command of the regular forces. Major Hasbrouck, dispatched to Malone with one company of men to assist Deputy Marshal Benedict to enforce the neutrality laws. Major Wheeler, with one company, stopped at Potsdam Junction. Three companies are here, encamped near the revenue cutter Chase. No orders are received to join the Chase.

GENERAL SPEAR CONCENTRATES RE-ENFORCEMENTS.

News has been received here yesterday that after the arrest of General O'Neill and his incarceration in Burlington prison by the United States Marshal, Colonel Lynch and Colonel Samuel P. Spear with Appointed Commander-in-Chief, and proceeded to issue orders to the officers of Marshal Foster. General Spear will assume command, and concentrate forces at Rouse's Point, Plattsburgh, and Burlington, and General Gleason. This announced is by authority. The Fenian prisoners are treated with great kindness by United States officers. Some may be let go on parole, and too Rexperienced to escape, and their too Rexperienced to escape, and their ten, both practically and theoretically, manoeuvre potent.

RENCONCENTRATION FOR THE INVASION.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Notwithstanding the reverses, the Fenians are still recruiting at Eldridge Hall. Three hundred and thirty were selected to go to Malone, who were furnished with transportation money and instructed to report at the Hudson River Railroad Depot this evening in marching order.

BUFFALO, May 27.—Two hundred Fenians left to-night for Malone. A large portion of these recruits are from Canada. Recruiting is actively going on, and money is unlimited liberally.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 27.—The Sentinel Newspaper says the Russian Guards received a dispatch yesterday, ordering them to report at Malone, on the line, without arms. A movement is being had to take the matter into consideration.

ARE REPORTED.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The Fenian leaders, it appears, count much upon the Fenian element in the United States regiments of regulars, the Fenian organization in Canada, and the Fenian Brotherhood in the British regular regiments in Canada. All these, they say, will join their army of invasion as soon as it secures a foothold in Canada, and that no fears are entertained, therefore, from the United States troops or British regular troops. The Fenian claims to have three hundred thousand men in their organization in this country, and that, consequently, men are now pouring across the frontier as rapidly as transportation can be obtained and money collected to pay their passage to the Canadian shore.

O'NEILL'S WHEREABOUTS.

CLEVELAND, May 27.—The Fenians here discredit the reported arrest of O'Neill and state that the person arrested is only personating him as part of the plan of action. The Fenian officers here in charge of transportation report that O'Neill was at Malone yesterday, and there paid his officers in charge of the transportation of Fenians very much. Telegrams from various cities and towns in this and other States inquired if such O'Neill is in any case, and affirmative answers were relayed.

Better of men from Rockford, LaSalle, Aurora, Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago, and Dr. Ridgely, of Detroit, have been during the day, on their way to Malone, and last night there were from 1,500 to 1,600 men stopped at the last town, lacking the Chicago men, over 300 left this city yesterday. There are twenty men in the Chicago Fenian Brotherhood, and 300 in the old regiment, the Fenian Guards, and 300 in the old regiment, the Fenian Guards, and 300 in the old regiment, the Fenian Guards

The Chicago Tribune.

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SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1870.

SHIP-BUILDERS VS. WAGON-MAKERS.

Mr. Allison's motion to lay on the table the bill "To revive and encourage American shipping," was defeated by 64 majority. This indicates that the bill is likely to pass the House. It becomes important, therefore, to know exactly what it proposes.

It proposes to take from the public Treasury, and pay to the builder of a vessel intended to be employed in ocean transportation, a sum of money equal to the amount of duty levied upon the materials entering into its construction. The argument by which this plan is defended is, that unless the ships are built, the materials will not be used, and, if the materials are not used, the government will not derive any revenue from them; therefore, the government loses nothing; and, although the ship-builders receive something, nobody pays it.

This is a very pretty theory. Let us see how it will work if applied to American industry generally, instead of being confined to a single class. There are numerous manufacturers of wagons, plows, agricultural machinery, mining machinery, etc., in Chicago, and other Western towns, who use iron and steel, lumber, copper, cordage, canvas, etc., upon which they pay taxes in the form of import duties. If they were allowed to draw from the Treasury a sum of money equal to the amount of the duties, they could sell their wagons, plows, quartz mills, etc., at about half the present prices. This reduction in price would increase the demand for their manufactures very greatly, and afford employment to a larger number of men.

Now, applying the ship-building argument to the wagon-makers, plow-makers, etc., we shall find that there is the same reason for refunding the taxes to the latter as to the former. The ship-builders say that, under present circumstances, their business is restricted to supplying vessels for the coasting trade, where the law gives them a monopoly, and where, accordingly, merchants can pay them a high price, whereas they desire to build ships for the foreign trade; that is, they desire to build more ships. The makers of wagons and plows may say that, under the present circumstances, they can make these important utensils only for those who can pay a high price for them, and that they would like to make a few hundred thousand for persons who cannot now buy them at all. Inasmuch as the government gets no revenue from materials not imported, and since the materials for the manufacture of this extra number of wagons and plows will not be used unless the articles are demanded, it stands to reason that the government loses nothing by allowing the proposed drawback. Extend this argument to all branches of industry, and we come to the same result, viz., that the government can afford to lose the revenue on any articles not now imported but which certain individuals would be glad to import, if they could do so without paying duties. Why the ship-builders of Maine should be selected as a specially privileged class to import goods duty free, while taxes are imposed upon all other classes, passes our comprehension. We venture to say that no such partial and one-sided arrangement can long continue. The men who drive wagons and hold plows will not allow it to continue.

A tariff is a tax. All taxes are assessments upon the labor of the people. To exempt ship-builders from the payment of taxes which other people are obliged to pay, is to create an unjust discrimination. It is no answer to say that the ship-builder cannot pay his taxes, and, therefore, he must have a special appropriation or dispensation in his favor. If the Maine ship-builders cannot pay their taxes, let them go into some other business where they can. Or let the system of mutual robbery which has wrought all this mischief to the Maine ship-builders be changed. We are in favor of such a change. They, or at least their representatives, are not. But let it never be said that the emigrant who wends his way westward to reclaim the wilderness and the desert is taxed from 50 to 100 per cent on his wagon and his plow, while the man who builds or sails a ship is taxed nothing.

Not long since, the representatives of the two largest shipping and ship-owning houses in America (Grinnell, Minturn & Co. and C. H. Marshall & Co., of New York), informed a member of the Committee on the Decline of American Commerce that they wanted no bill passed for their special interest; that they would scorn to come before Congress asking alms; that they were opposed to the committee's bill as a short-sighted measure, productive only of ill-feeling and sectional strife; that they would be glad to see some measure passed reducing taxes on iron, steel, copper, cordage, canvas, etc., provided it should apply to the whole country, and not to a particular class; but until then, they preferred to take their chances with the rest. This position was entirely incomprehensible to the Maine intellect, where the idea of feeding out of your own pan and leaving your neighbors' porridge alone, is esteemed altogether visionary and untenable.

RAILROAD AID BONDS IN MICHIGAN.

The Supreme Court of the State of Michigan has just decided an important [illegible] people of this State [illegible]. The people of [illegible] in Michigan have been [illegible] by mortgaging their property to [illegible] railroad companies, they would greatly benefit themselves and rapidly build up cities and towns, and enrich the counties; and accordingly the Legislature of the State passed an act authorizing cities, counties, towns, and villages, upon the vote of a majority of the people, to issue bonds in aid of railroads. Under this act, the cities, counties, and towns have voted quite as recklessly as they have done in this State, and $[illegible] of bonds are now in the hands of purchasers, and [illegible] more have been voted, which [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

can it authorize municipal bodies to do what it may not do itself.

This is but the affirmation of the same decision made in Iowa, and in other States. The courts everywhere are inclining to the opinion that the construction of railways is not a public object for which municipalities may levy taxes, and that unless there be an authority in the State to levy a general tax for such an object, no county can be authorized to do so. It requires, therefore, an express constitutional warrant to authorize the collection of any tax for such a purpose.

There will be some very loud complaints against this decision as to its effects upon the bonds already issued, as well as those voted but not issued; but the rule of law laid down by the Supreme Court, is that he who purchases the bonds of a public corporation takes his own risk as to their validity and legality.

The people of Michigan, who have been rescued by this judicial decision from this debt of $7,500,000, which for half a century would hang as a mortgage upon their property, will, before long, admire the wisdom and the firmness of the court which has thus interposed the constitution to save them from interminable and consuming taxation.

SERVING THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Mr. D. C. Forney, the publisher of the Washington *Chronicle*, "feels it to be his duty to assist in exposing a deliberate outrage upon justice and an equally deliberate insult to the Republican party," and he accordingly proceeds to do his duty, to the length of about two columns of his paper. The outrage and the insult, as we showed two or three days ago, were in the unblushing discovery and unhesitating exposure by a Senatorial committee that Mr. Forney had received from Governor Bullock, of Georgia, about $3,500, for the unquestionable purpose of influencing legislation, and that, to make it appear a fair business transaction, the account books of the *Chronicle* had been altered to meet the case since the original entries were made. To expose a little matter of this sort is, of course, an outrageous insult to the Republican party, and Mr. Forney deserves everybody's thanks for setting it forth in its true light. He tells us that the men guilty of this outrage, though "clothed in Congressional robes," were "judicial inquisitors," and "technical lawyers," and "anti-impeachers," who made themselves a "sheer cabal, unworthy of a free government and suitable only to a despotism like ancient Spain." They were also an "obstructive quartette," and an "austere quartette," and they were led on in "their loudly-trumpeted accusations against an honest man" by one Senator who was dyspeptic and another who was gloomy—the "dyspeptic Edmunds" and the "gloomy Ferry," Mr. Ferry being beside a "nervous gentleman from Connecticut," and an "oracle," while both he and the "dyspeptic Edmunds," are also "busy prophets." Nobody, perhaps, will be surprised, after the true character of these men is thus set forth, to hear of the measures to which they resorted to find out whether the figures in Mr. Forney's account books were altered; but they actually held the leaves of the books up to the light, and, not being satisfied with even so dastardly an outrage as that, they applied a magnifying glass to them; or, to put it with all the force of Mr. Forney's own italics—"*then applied a microscopic glass to the figures.*" As an humble member of the Republican party we resent this insult with all our might and main, and declare it to be insufferable and unpardonable, no matter how gloomy, or dyspeptic, or nervous the men may be who perpetrated it, or whether the "robes" they wear are Congressional or belonging to the despotism of ancient Spain. There is nothing like it in all our history, and things have certainly come to a very pretty pass if a man cannot do as he has a mind to without quartettes and things getting up inquisitions and making "deliberate and heartless persecutions" and using microscopic glasses. We beg to tender to Mr. Forney the assurances of our most distinguished consideration and sympathy, and entirely agree with him in asking "whether it would not have been more consistent with the high duties of this austere quartette if they had shown a little of the same eagerness to investigate the cruelty of the rebels upon the poor Union people of the South." We think no candid mind can hesitate for a moment in looking at the affair in exactly that light. No matter if it would, as Mr. Forney says it would, "have offended the delicate sensibilities of Robert Toombs and others of the rebel gentry whom the Senatorial quartette are so anxious to restore to power," it was, unquestionably, the duty of these nervous, and gloomy, and dyspeptic gentlemen to have dropped the *Chronicle* and the *Chronicle's* account books, sent for "persons and papers," held "the murderers and despoilers of the Union men of Georgia" up to the light between their thumbs and fingers, and brought their microscope to bear upon them. Though, as Mr. Forney justly, and with that keen sarcasm, of which he is so consummate a master, observes, "No microscopic glass would have been necessary to discover the truth here." Of course not, but then it was none the less the duty of the committee to drop this petty business of inquiring how a man might turn an honest penny by bringing the press to bear upon legislation, and enter upon that new and unexplored field of rebel atrocities. They might have had some consideration for the delicate sensibilities of D. C. Forney, whatever they had for those of Robert Toombs. No matter what the business is before a Congressional committee, or even Congress itself, "the delicate sensibilities of the rebel gentry" are always in order, and we should never forget, when a Forney or other patriot of his kind gets into a little temporary trouble about altering account books and the like, that, "He never faltered in the dark hour; never evaded an issue; never feared to face a peril; and never, thank God, deserted a Republican who was faithful to his trust." If a man like that hasn't a right to do as he pleases with his own figures, we should like to know who has! *A bas quartettes!*

But we drop badinage and quote Dr. Johnson, who said, "Preserve us from cant." The late war was a great war and a holy war. It had a noble purpose and a glorious result. A great many people were engaged in it, and some were very good people, some not so good, and some, we are sorry to say, were quite indifferent characters. Now many of these indifferent characters, we are afraid, went into the war not so much because they understood or cared how great its aim was, or its end would probably be, but because they saw it was popular and thought it would pay. But the war was fought out by good people, the bad people, and the indifferent people, with such motive as they had, and the country and the world possessed and will possess, for centuries to come, the fruits thereof. We give praise and thanksgiving, and other generations will be thankful and be full of praise therefor. All this is true, has been said before, and will be said a great many times again. But, nevertheless, we protest that, because it is true, every honest man who may turn out to be a rogue, or every rogue who may be shown to be a rogue still, shall not make the fact that he was faithful during the war a plea in mitigation of punishment for his roguery. He may have fought well, or he may have otherwise served his country well, either with a good motive or a bad one, and, so far as that question goes, let him have due credit and such fame and such power as he may have gained, without question as to what his motives were. But, if he commits forgery, or steals, or murders, or is otherwise derelict in any of his relations to society, let him take the consequences as though no war had ever been fought; as though no Republican party had ever existed; as though he had been Robert Toombs himself, or any other of the wickedest and most virulent of the rebel gentry. Hold him up to the light, or apply even the microscope to him, if need be, and have it understood, once for all, that "long and weary years given to the Republican party" cannot be pleaded in bar of punishment for any sort of rascality whatever.

In an article in the last *Fortnightly Review*, Mr. Herbert Spencer discusses the origin of Totem worship, which, under his peculiar theory of the development of man [illegible]

North American Indians a sort of adoration akin to worship is paid to plants which are supposed to have medicinal qualities. Mr. Spencer starts with the theory, heretofore ventilated in his essays, that the germ of all religion is in the desire of the living to propitiate the spirits of the dead, and especially of one's dead parents and relatives. The religion of the Hindoos, Chinese, ancient Egyptians, and of all very primitive races illustrates this. It is next assumed that in all languages human names originate in the names of animals, men attributing to each other, or claiming for themselves, the names of the animals they are supposed to resemble. Our Indian names Tall Bear, Spotted Tail, &c., as well as our Saxon names Wolfe, Lyon, Fox, &c., indicate this propensity, which is only obscured in modern language because the meaning of the original words forming proper names is lost. Mr. Spencer next proceeds to argue that men inheriting these names of animals would assume that they are called by their names because they are descended from them, and in this way he is enabled to bring in his theory that all worship begins in ancestral worship. There is very little in known history to support such a hypothesis, and it is more natural to suppose that the adoration of plants and animals for their known properties, as of serpents for their power to poison, and of plants for their medicinal qualities, should grow into a worship of the mysterious spirit to whose presence in the plant or animal these properties were supposed to be due.

Hon William A. Richardson writes to the Quincy *Herald* that he shall vote against the new Constitution of Illinois, because it "extends suffrage to negroes." It is a long time since Mr. Richardson has been heard from, and it would be interesting to know where he has been, during the past half dozen years. By applying to either of the two members of the convention from Adams County (Messrs. Browning and Skinner), Mr. Richardson can learn that the new constitution does not "extend suffrage to negroes," that extension having been effected some months earlier, and by an entirely different process.

Mr. Richardson proceeds to inform the Quincy *Herald* that there are now several hundred Indians on their way to Washington (at our expense), and that the undoubted object of taking them thither is to see whether they can be induced to vote the Radical ticket. For this reason also Mr. Richardson is determined to vote against the new Constitution of Illinois.

The Quincy *Herald* rejoices with exceeding great joy that Colonel Richardson "is the same devoted, uncompromising, inflexible champion of Democratic principles that he always was." We are thankful that we have a definition of a devoted, uncompromising, inflexible champion of Democratic principles. It means a man who believes that the new constitution extends suffrage to negroes, and that Red Cloud and Spotted Tail have gone to Washington to vote the Radical ticket, and who, therefore, casts his sovereign ballot against the new constitution!

The twenty-third section of the schedule of the new constitution reads as follows:

"When this constitution shall be adopted, and take effect as the supreme law of the State of Illinois, the two-mill tax provided to be annually assessed and collected upon each dollar's worth of taxable property, in addition to all other taxes, as set forth in Article 15 of the now-existing constitution, shall cease to be assessed after the year A. D. 1870."

There is no longer any necessity for the assessment and collection of the two-mill tax provided for in the present constitution. A report of the Auditor of State shows that, after the collection of the tax for 1870, the State debt can be paid as fast as it falls due, without further resort to this source of revenue. The two-mill tax now amounts to one million of dollars per annum. If the new constitution is adopted, State taxes will thereafter be reduced by that amount. But if it should not be adopted, a million a year of unnecessary taxation will continue to be levied and collected to accumulate in the Treasury, and lie there idle and useless, so far as the tax-payers are concerned, for a number of years to come. Here, then, is one good argument, worth a cool million a year, in favor of the adoption of the new constitution. A reduction of taxation to this amount, is a matter not to be declined or rejected for light or inconsiderable reasons. The saving of taxes to this county alone will be $180,000 a year, in abatement of the two-mill tax, and we respectfully submit, that the people of this county could stand that much reduction of their public burdens without serious inconvenience.

The New York *World* asks "the brethren" what they think of the Democratic majority of 80,000 in New York, 20,000 of which is in the rural districts. In view of the large share of this vote which was fraudulent, the open co-operation of the State and city governments with the fraud, the general prevalence of corruption in city and State affairs, the abuses of the courts of justice, and the "holy alliance" and essential unity between the rulers and the blacklegs of New York, city and State, we think, as do millions of others in Europe and America, that the majority of its population are unfit for self-government, and that, if the entire people of the country were equally unfit, we should soon be in the throes of anarchy.

The *World*, we venture to say, agrees with us in the opinion that, as a whole, the class who cast this 80,000 majority for Democracy, are the least fit for self-government of any portion of the American people. The fact that such a class, by such means, render such a majority, and that the officers whom they elect use the power so conferred in the rotten and disgraceful manner against which the *World* was recently protesting, forms one of the strongest arguments against Democracy in all the other States, and is, to-day, the chief bulwark of defence to the Republican party. Hence, if New York Democrats can endure the stench of their own success, we can.

Iceland is tired of Danish rule, and proposes to become independent, unless Denmark can induce the United States to purchase her. We have in Alaska a very large tract of territory, where ice is produced in a quantity sufficient to defy foreign competition, but the country is too remote from the Atlantic coast. Now, if we had Iceland, the Eastern States would be on an equality, in this respect, with Oregon and California. With all our natural gifts, we have not a first-class volcano—Mount Saint Elias being an extremely sluggish and unsatisfactory concern. Iceland offers Mount Hecla, whose activity is one of the wonders of the world. Our people visit European volcanoes, and spend large sums of money in foreign lands to witness their performances. By annexing Iceland, we can prevent this money from going abroad, and have it spent among our own countrymen. By annexing Iceland we shall also obtain an outpost. We shall secure a naval station in the Northern seas, the want of which we felt during the late war, and which want will doubtless enable the South to protract the next rebellion. Iceland owes no debt, and has no civil war on hand, and the people are peaceful, industrious, and Protestant. If we are to have San Domingo and the Fejees, let us preserve the geographical balance, and take in Iceland also. Let us secure a first-class American volcano.

Judge Black has written a long article, in reply to one by Hon. Henry Wilson, on Secretary Stanton. The burden of his argument is, that Mr. Stanton's course, while he was a Democrat, was not consistent with his course after he became a Republican, and that no man ever changes his political relations and friendships except "for good and sufficient considerations him thereunto moving," *i. e.*, for a bribe. The fact that Mr. Stanton, after six years' exercise of the greatest powers ever put forth by a War Minister, died from overwork and in poverty, is a sufficient answer to the vulgar slanders of one who lacks even the intellect to perceive how great an honor it is to so small a man as Jerry Black, that he was once succeeded in office by such a man as Stanton. He ought to feel the same pride over the incident as the insect that crosses the field of Lord Rosse's telescope when the next object to follow him is the planet Jupiter.

Sewerage and the Earth-Closet System.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

Various theories are still held among scientific men as to the exact nature of the poisons which generate typhoid fever, and the means by which the disease is propagated, but the combined experience of all who have devoted themselves to a careful study of the disease, and a comparison of the circumstances under which it has appeared in all epidemics, has proved conclusively that it has invariably had its origin in the foul gases arising from decaying matter, and especially from human excrements [illegible]. The facts on which this conclusion rests in many cases carry conviction to the mind even of the casual reader, and every well-informed physician will confirm its truth.

With such evidence within reach of every intelligent man, is it consistent with a due regard to public health, to say nothing of decency or moral obligation, that we should continue to suffer, as we have done for weeks past, from the pestilential odors arising from the river, which spread themselves like a pall over the city? It is obvious, by [illegible] that neither [illegible] or the [illegible] will afford more than a partial and temporary relief. A more radical remedy is imperatively demanded if we would avoid the penalty which we shall doubly merit if we wilfully neglect the effort to avert it.

The necessity of a change is annually becoming more imperative. The earth-closet system seems to offer the only rational method of relief, and the testimony of those who have tested it is [illegible] in its favor. Its adoption would cut off from the river the most offensive portion of the sewage which now flows into it, and would be the first and most important step towards a reform which will be only the more difficult the longer it is postponed. The nuisance is so intolerable, and has already gained for Chicago such an unenviable notoriety, that its abatement should be a matter of personal interest to every citizen, and, if it can be effected by so simple a means as the adoption of earth-closets, the measure should be enforced without delay.

H. W. S. CLEVELAND.

CHICAGO, May 24, 1870.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

In Pekin, during the year ending May 1, 5,027 barrels of liquor were rectified.

—The establishment of a large watch manufactory is contemplated at Ottawa.

—At Cairo, May 23, John Stafford and Barr. Chapman, while working upon a railway track, were struck by lightning. The former was instantly killed, and the latter deprived of sight for [illegible] hours afterwards. Three other men of the same party, and two at a short distance, were knocked down, but escaped without serious injury.

—The total loss by the recent fire at Wenona was nearly $140,000, and the insurance about $50,000.

—The Dubuque *Times* of the 26th says: "Yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock a terrible tragedy was enacted at the well-known Two-Mile House east of Dunleith, kept by Mr. John A. Rose, resulting in the almost instantaneous killing of one of the parties, and the dangerous wounding of another. The parties to the tragedy were Mr. Rose, the proprietor of the house named, and Mr. Matthias Smith, of Dunleith, brother of John Smith, of this city, whose little son was accidentally drowned some days ago. It seems that for some time past an old feud has existed between the two men concerning the title to a twenty-acre lot of land which Rose claimed that he purchased, and the said Smith claimed. Some weeks ago the land was put up and sold at a tax sale, being bid in by Smith at a high figure. This engendered hard feelings, and was the signal for war, Rose claiming that the property legally belonged to him, and that he would not give it up without a struggle. Yesterday Smith and Rose met in the house of the latter, and were soon engaged in a fierce dispute concerning the vexed question of ownership. Words soon gave way to blows, and a terrific hand-to-hand fight ensued, in which engagement it seems that Smith got much the worst of it, and then the murder took place. Mrs. Rose had just succeeded in separating the two men by throwing herself between them, when Smith, running behind Rose, caught him around the neck with one arm, and with the other drew a revolver, which he placed in almost direct contact with the unfortunate man's breast, and then fired three times in quick succession, each ball taking effect and producing a mortal wound, from which the warm blood flowed in torrents. The whole thing was performed so quick as a flash. Rose fell to the floor, and expired in a few moments. But this was not the end of the tragedy, and Smith's turn came next. Exactly how it happened we cannot state, or where, but in attempting to sit down a short time after the murder, the revolver, which it seems he had placed in his pants pocket, exploded, the ball passing upward into the bowels, and inflicting a wound from which it is considered he cannot recover. He was soon removed to his house in Dunleith, and at last accounts was but just alive. Another account states that both men were armed, and commenced firing upon each other almost immediately, Smith giving Rose his mortal wound while stretched out upon the floor from the effects of a knock-down blow. As soon as he saw the sad consequences of his fatal act, he turned the pistol upon himself and inflicted the wound before mentioned. The first story, however, is generally conceded to be the correct one."

IOWA.

A Norwegian wife at Sioux City has presented her husband with a baby weighing twenty pounds.

—The editor of the Council Bluffs *Times* counted seventy-seven female gum-chewers on the street within fifteen minutes.

WISCONSIN.

The Racine *Journal* says: "During the rain-storm last Monday afternoon the clerks in the Post Office were startled by a heavy pattering sound as of hail, and on going to the door imagine their surprise to learn that the pattering proceeded not from hail, as they supposed, but a countless number of pebbles falling upon the earth. How far this rain of stone extended they were unable to tell, as it was impossible to go out in the fierce storm, but probably for miles, as the rear of the office and beach were covered with stones after the storm had cleared away."

INDIANA.

They have "sixty-acre watermelon patches" at Terre Haute.

—There is a lady two and a half miles southwest of Westport, Decatur County, by the name of Wheaton, who walked to Greensburg a few days ago, paid her taxes and returned home within two and a half miles of Westport, making thirty miles in one day. Her age is 72 years.

—The Indianapolis *Journal* of the 26th says: "A frightful accident occurred on the Lafayette Road yesterday evening, as the train was crossing Sugar Creek bridge, half a mile north of Thorntown. A woman was crossing the bridge, carrying a band-box, and had gotten within twenty feet of the end, when, seeing there was danger of her being overtaken by the train, she dropped down between the track with the evident intention of escaping it, but the wind blew up her dress so that it was caught by the cow-catcher, throwing her violently upward, and dashing out her brains against the head of the engine. The right leg below the knee was entirely severed, the right arm stripped of its flesh from the shoulder to the ends of the fingers, and the body otherwise mutilated. The name of the unfortunate woman is supposed to be Parsons—a resident of Lebanon."

MICHIGAN.

Two young men from the country called in a Detroit foundry, a few days ago, to get a piece of casting for some farm machinery. The employes were absent at their dinners, with the exception of the engineer, who was oiling up the engine for the afternoon's work. It was running at low speed, and pumping water into the boiler. The country cousins looked with interest at its motions and the slow revolution of the large fly-wheel, and fell into a discussion as to the relative power of steam and human muscle. One of them finally offered to bet a dollar that he could "grab" the huge wheel and hold it. He stepped up to the engineer and asked permission to try it, which was readily granted, and, taking off his coat and rolling up his sleeves, braced himself for the effort. Watching carefully until the right spoke came around, with a yell, to encourage himself, he clutched it. He didn't exactly stop the wheel—in fact, he went over it without stopping, and was discharged in a parabolic orbit through space, coming down in a sand heap in the further part of the foundry. He was picked up a thoroughly disgusted man, and so lame that he was obliged to climb into his wagon at the back end, quite satisfied, however, that steam was too much for him.

MINNESOTA.

The Alexandria (Douglas County) *Post* of the 21st gives the following list of casualties from the great wind storm of the previous Tuesday: "*Roslyn Township*—Mr. J. H. Evans, house torn demolished from roof to chamber floor; Lemuel Clark, entire upper part of dwelling house destroyed; Joseph King, roof blown off of dwelling house, and large amount of clothing destroyed; H. Z. Wilhelm, roof of dwelling house blown off; Mr. Bailey, house unroofed; James McClellan, house unroofed; William Ross, house unroofed; J. H. Evans, Jr., house unroofed; and other sheds [illegible] wise injured. Mr. Van Buren, house unroofed; [illegible] Wilson, dwelling almost entirely demolished. *Lake Mary Township*—Fred. Grebe, house unroofed and demolished to chamber floor; Geo. Lansing, house unroofed; Wm. Lansing, house unroofed; Mr. Easton, roof blown off, and house otherwise seriously injured; Frank Colby, house unroofed; Carl Colby, house unroofed; Wesley Miller, house unroofed. In Leaf Valley Township, there were three houses unroofed and badly shattered, belonging to John Ellis, S. L. West, and Mr. Ensee. In Holmes City Township, the roofs were blown off the houses of Mr. Thomas Price and a number of others whose names we have been unable to learn. In Orange Township several houses were unroofed, and otherwise badly injured, among them Mr. Purdon's. At Lake Reno there were seven houses unroofed, but we are unable to learn the names of the sufferers. In addition to the unroofing of houses, barns, etc., miles of fence and thousands of trees were destroyed."

MISSOURI.

Holt McGarney, an old backwoodsman, of Steelville, recently killed eight wolves on Sunday morning before church, and received $40 bounty for their scalps.

NEBRASKA.

The Nebraska City *Press* of the 24th says: "We learn from parties recently in from Nursery Hill, of a singular case in that neighborhood. A widow woman, whose name we did not learn, having four children, lives in the vicinity. A few days since the children were all taken sick, and after some time, a physician was called, and after examination he pronounced it poison, which seemed to render him obnoxious to her, and another was called. He pronounced it something else, but it was not long until two of the children died, and the others, at last accounts, were not expected to live. After the death of the children, a consultation was had, and it was decided to be poison. The woman explains that the children were ailing, and she gave each of them a dose of salts. The affair was investigated. It is alleged that the person would like to get rid of her children, so that she might marry. An investigation will likely be had, and the facts eliminated."

WYOMING.

A [illegible] in Cheyenne, fell from the roof of a house and broke his leg. He brought his pot of paint to earth with him, and, a portion [illegible]

[illegible] he died from the poison [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

An illustrated [illegible] on the mushrooms of Europe [illegible] published.

—A Colorado [illegible] recorded the charge of "suspicion of drunkenness" against [illegible].

—A movement is on foot in England to make funerals less expensive.

—An attendant upon the Eight-Hour Convention at Boston gave as an excuse for not joining the League, that he had recently been unable to find eight-hours' work to do.

—In Connecticut, in 1869, there were 12,484 births, 8,417 deaths, 4,794 marriages, and 481 divorces.

—Laborers on an English railway lately found a thrush's nest under a rail, with the hen bird calmly sitting on four eggs, undisturbed by the thunder of passing trains.

—Worcester, Mass., has 2,400 French inhabitants; Southbridge, 2,200; and Webster, 1,800, making a total of 7,400 in the three places, who are mostly employed in factories.

—Vallejo, California, has a "social telegraph" extending from the telegraph office to the bank, thence to the houses of four prominent citizens, the instruments being operated principally by the ladies, who have been taught the mystery of telegraphing by the manager of the Western Union Office.

—This season 2,200 rafts, valued at $2,640,000, have been put into the Susquehanna, as compared with 1,600 rafts last season.

—Five New York ladies are declared to have sailed for Paris, by the last steamer, to have their faces enamelled.

—The small-pox raged recently with such intensity at Munich that the King was obliged to abandon the annual celebration of the fete of the Order of St. George. All the royal pages had been attacked by the malady, and the knights aspirant were in the same plight.

—The "Grand American Circus," now exhibiting in Italy, had a rough time on the 1st of May, at Genoa. A band of young scamps attempted to get in without paying, and when they were driven off returned in such force that they stoned the pavilion so ferociously that the troupe had to be called in to suppress the disturbance.

—The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* complains of frequent acts of incendiarism in that State, and cries that "Anarchy threatens—it has invaded surrounding counties, and may, like the fiery crosses of war, stamp its feet and illumine the streets of our cities with the flash of the disguised murderer's pistol, or the gleam of the midnight torch."

—The Superintendent of the New Jersey Southern Railroad has issued the following order: "Employes of this company are prohibited the use of smoking tobacco, in any of its forms, while on duty. Its use is a hindrance to, and inconsistent with, the duties of all employes, while to such as come in contact with the travelling public, the order has additional force from the fact that to so many of the latter tobacco in any form is offensive."

—The London *Jewish Chronicle* urges the concurrence of the Jews in the revision of the Bible.

—The London *Tablet* states that an immense petition from Great Britain, containing nearly 2,000,000 signatures, praying the Holy Father and the Council to place the church in Great Britain under the special patronage of St. Joseph, was presented by the Archbishop of Westminster to the Pope.

—A bill has been introduced in the Connecticut Legislature, and will probably pass, providing that married women shall have exclusive control of all property of any description belonging to them, and of all the rents, interest, and income accruing therefrom. They are to be responsible for all contracts entered into by them, and, should a woman die, her husband surviving, he is to be entitled to a life estate in one-third part of her real and personal estate.

—Seventeen Americans have died at Rome this winter, and seven rich American girls there have found titled paupers for lovers.

—Two rival undertakers of Pittsfield, Mass., indulged in a fight, at a funeral, at which both attended, on Tuesday, one furnishing the coffin and the other the hearse; and mourners had to interfere to prevent bloodshed.

—A man in Buffalo was locked up in the station house for cruel treatment of his dog, and a few hours after hung himself to a bar of his cell grating. Unfortunately for the canine, the two-legged brute was cut down in time to save his life.

—In Providence, R. I., the other day, a man refused to pay his three weeks' bride's fine for drunkenness. He said she was "a pretty fair sort of woman," but he was afraid of establishing a bad precedent; so she went to jail.

—A gentleman took passage on the Boston express from New York a short time since. Just as the train was entering the Harlem tunnel he opened his hand-bag, and took out, as he supposed, his linen duster, spread it over the back of his seat to reserve it, and then went forward to the smoking car. After finishing his cigar he returned to his seat, and as he entered the car, was astonished to find the passengers bent double with laughter over some unwonted spectacle. Looking around for the cause of this unseemly levity, his eye fell upon, not the linen duster which he supposed he had left, but, horror of horrors! upon his *robe de nuit* luxuriously spread out over the entire seat. He picked up his linen and dusted.

—A letter from Manasquan River, May 21, to the New York *Herald*, says: "The only news of importance or interest at this point is that of the great invasion of this bay, between Barnegat and Little Egg Harbor Inlet, by vast numbers of bluefish and mossbunkers. The bluefish came in at Barnegat Inlet last week sweeping through the bay, over flats as well as through the channel, driving millions of bushels of bunkers before them and filling our coves, creeks, ditches and ponds in the meadows full. They continued on their course down the bay as far as Little Egg Harbor Inlet. At every place they drove ashore the bunkers so that people gathered them up by wagon loads. The bluefish were very large, weighing seven pounds and over. Thousands of bushels of bunkers have been gathered the past week along our shores and the people are applying them to their land. They lay in creeks, ponds, etc., about our meadows two feet deep, so you can take a common fork and pitch them into your boat or throw them on the bank. In some places they lay in windrows on the meadows where the tide has left them, and people take large wagon loads from those places and load them. People are making money here selling what bluefish they can at twenty cents per bushel."

—In New York last Saturday morning, Charles Martin, an engraver, 19 years of age, who resides at the house of Dr. R. G. Perry, No. 10 Bond street, was attacked by a remarkable paroxysm, which at first was supposed to be hydrophobia. He bounded from bed, seized his father, snapped at Dr. Perry as if he wanted to bite him, foamed at the mouth, and was with difficulty prevented from injuring himself or others. Eight men—neighbors who were called in—whose united strength scarcely sufficed to restrain him. These violent spasms recurred at intervals during the rest of the day, and it was late at night before he was quieted and fell asleep. The next day he was almost entirely rational, though exhausted. On Monday the paroxysm did not return, and Drs. H. M. Jernegan and T. F. Allen, who have been attending him, and who say the disease is not hydrophobia, but seem somewhat mystified as to its precise nature, were of the opinion that he will ultimately recover. It is understood that the patient when only 5 years old—fourteen years ago—was bitten by a dog. During his paroxysms he called for water, and drank it copiously, which is hardly a symptom of hydrophobia. He is said to be of strictly temperate habits.

PERSONAL.

Camilla Urso made about $40,000 on the Pacific slope.

—The King of Sweden intends to make a journey around the world.

—Mr. Dicey left the editorial chair of the London *Daily News*, because its proprietor did not allow him complete control of the editorial department.

—George Holland, who had a benefit in New York, the other night, has been an actor in that city for nearly fifty years.

—Lord Howe died in London May 13, aged 73 years. The death is also announced of Mr. Thomas Cooper, proprietor of *Once A Week*.

—It is stated that Victor Hugo is about to write a novel, the hero of which is to be old John Brown, of emancipation celebrity.

—The young King of Bavaria has recently become a very passionate entomologist. He spends at least nine or ten hours daily in hunting for bugs and other insects.

—A Dresden poet, named Heinrich Martin, who is deaf, dumb, and blind, has achieved great success in a Tupperian volume of aphorisms called, "A Book of Wisdom and Truth."

—Miss Paynter, a Welsh preacher, is working with good effect as a Baptist in Central New York.

—Anna Dickinson's reported quarrel with her intended is a private rehearsal of "Breakers Ahead."

—The New York *Standard* says: "As Mosby has come to New York, and Halstead has gone to San Francisco, the recent ferocious custom of spreading sawdust on the streets, to soak up possible gore, has been discontinued by the city authorities."

—William Ross Wallace, the well-known poet, is reported dying in New York, from the effects of too free living.

—A paper mill at Cohoes having recently filled an order for a sheet of paper four feet wide and twenty-five miles long, the New York *World* thinks it must be that Mr. Seward is about to write a letter on the Alabama claims.

—Professor James H. Werman, of the Drew Theological Seminary, has resigned, in order to complete the Encyclopedia of Ecclesiastical Literature, on which he had been a co-worker with the late Rev. Dr. McClintock.

—A Bristol paper, of May 13, publishes the following statement about the President of the English Board of Trade: "Mr. Bright, who is at Landudno, is much better, and is out every day. He quite gaiters to amuse himself, as he is only allowed to read but little."

—The boldest speech made to the Medical Association in Washington, on the admission of colored men to membership, was by Dr. Sullivan, of Massachusetts. Among other things, he said that, for his part, he would not refuse "to admit to the deliberations of this great scientific body, provided he came duly accredited thereto, an ourang outang, with a full ten feet long; and could the ourang outang show as interesting case of disease of that tail, he should be ready to examine that case with him, and record all the light which his experience could shed upon it. He would say to him God speed in his effort to heal on scientific principles the diseases of his brother baboons."

POLITICAL.

Forney's goldenrule—the Georgia Bullock.

—Governor John T. Hoffman is considered certain of being renominated by the Democrats of New York next fall. John M. Francis, of the Troy *Times*, and John A. Griswold are mentioned as candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor.

—The Democracy of Fairfield County, O., have just held their convention. After preambling that the country is gone to eternal smash unless there is a "speedy return and strict adherence to the Democratic doctrine," it was resolved "that we are in favor of disowning the bonded debt, or, in other words, *are in favor of repudiation it.*" The convention disposed of the negro by declaring "that we are unalterably opposed to negro citizenship and negro suffrage."

—The members of the bar in the thirteen counties embraced in the proposed Thirteenth Judicial District of Illinois, have selected one delegate from each county, to meet at Dixon at noon of the 1st prox., to provide for calling a convention to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court from that district, to be voted for on the 1st day of July next.

UTAH.

Governor Shaffer's Inaugural Movements.

Mormon Territorial Usurpations Superseded.

New Converts to the Reform Movement.

Divorce Made Easy.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, May 19.

GOVERNOR SHAFFER IN UTAH.

Sam Bowles asks, "Couldn't Governor Shaffer employ himself to better advantage for a few months in strictly and impartially enforcing the laws already enacted than in urging the passage of new ones? It is a hobby of ours, that no Governor of Utah has yet done what was possible with the laws at his command, and we were hoping Governor Shaffer would prove an exception to the general rule."

Governor Shaffer has proved an exception to the general rule. Under his inspiration three of the more monstrous usurpations of the Mormon power may be said to have been swept away already. I allude to their creation, without warrant, of law, of a Territorial Marshal, and Attorney General, the conferring of common law jurisdiction on the Probate Courts, and the election, by the Legislature, in joint convention, of all Territorial officers not provided for in the organic act; whereas, that instrument says, "The Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, appoint all officers not herein otherwise provided for." These abuses, of so long standing as the Territory itself, and have been at least tacitly acquiesced in by Congress, the President, and the Executive and Judiciary [illegible].

Governor Shaffer came here a few weeks since, and, after examining the ground carefully, determined not to commission any Probate Judges to exercise concurrent jurisdiction in all Territorial matters with the District Courts established by Congress; not to commission any Territorial officers created without warrant of law; not to commission any Territorial officers not nominated by the Governor, and, with the consent of the Senate, appointed by him; but, on the contrary, in the latter case, to appoint new officers, particularly as Commissioners of the Penitentiary, who should, by the usual process, compel those illegally holding those offices to appear in court and show cause why they did so. His mind fully made up to this course, he was waiting the arrival of the new United States Marshal, M. T. Patrick, to commence operations, when he was suddenly called home by the alarming illness of his wife.

THE UNITED STATES VS. THE TERRITORIAL MARSHAL.

Meanwhile United States Marshal J. M. Orr brought suit on his own account, at the March term of the Third District Court, Chief Justice C. C. Wilson presiding, against the so-called Territorial Marshal, J. D. T. McAllister, for full possession of his own office as Marshal of Utah, under the appointment and commission of the President, as per the organic act. A few days since, at an adjourned session of said term still holding in this city, Judge Nelson rendered his decision in the case, which was, in brief, that the Territorial Legislature had no power under the organic act to create such an office as Territorial Marshal. Of course, the Territorial Attorney General falls with the Territorial Marshal. This is the decision that Judge [illegible] was deterred from making in 1856 by the mobbing of his court, which, in its time, was the prime cause of Buchanan's Mormon war. During the intervening time the question has either been evaded or ruled the other way by the Supreme and District Courts of the Territory on more grounds of policy than law.

The way the Mormons take it shows quite an improvement in their spirit and manners since 1856. Then they were violent and ready even for war; now, says the *News*:

"The right to act as Marshal in the United States District Courts here, whether it was or was not claimed by the Territorial Marshal, has been a much-disputed point, and has before been raised, and decided in favor of the Territory by the highest United States judicial authority here. This was contrary decision has now been rendered by Judge Wilson, and we have no doubt that it is strictly in accordance with his interpretation of the law; but although we have a high opinion of his legal attainments, and great respect for him as a gentleman, we must dissent from his ruling in this case, believing that his construction of the law in relation to it is not the correct one."

A little temper was shown by the Sheriff of the county, Mr. Burton, as thus: During the noon recess of the court, he locked up the court house, where it was sitting, which belongs to the county, and the use of which by the court, he claimed, the defeated Marshal had alone been responsible for. Wilson, returning from dinner, found everybody connected with the court in the street. He signified to Mr. Burton that he must open the house, and Mr. Burton made a virtue of necessity with his accustomed grace, and opened it.

JURISDICTION OF THE PROBATE COURT.

Following closely on the heels of this decision came another from the Chief Justice, denying common law jurisdiction to the Probate Courts, on the ground that the organic act gives the Territorial Legislature no right to confer it. Now, that these decisions are made there is a disposition in some quarters to complain that they were not made before; but it should be remembered that nothing is possible unless the conditions are right. With a change of a very few degrees in the average temperature of the globe, it would be uninhabited by human beings. There is no use in giving orders one has no power to enforce. It is most encouraging that times have so changed in Utah as to permit a United States Marshal to bring such a suit as the above, and a Chief Justice of the Territory to render such decisions, without endangering their lives and at least insuring their removal from office.

CAUSES OF CHANGE IN UTAH.

Many things have conspired to effect this change. Time seems to have convinced the Mormons that Brigham Young is neither destined to be President of the United States, nor to decide who shall be. It has shown the Mormons the futility of forcible resistance to the law. It has enabled civilization to overtake them, in its westward march, and dissipate the gloom in which they had enshrouded themselves. It has effectively done away with the reign of Mormon barbarism—slavery. It has written the impending doom of the surviving "twin" in letters of light all over the sky, the water and the land. The government at Washington sees it, and all its agents in Utah are equally keen of vision. So that it is becoming possible, from a change of conditions, to secure the rights and dignity of the government with due firmness, and it is being done.

So much for making the most of the laws at our command. With these rulings of the Chief Justice, in which it is known the Associate Justices, Messrs. Hawley and Strickland, concur, sustained, and the policy of Governor Shaffer fully carried out, the political power of the Mormon hierarchy may be greatly curtailed; but even Mr. Bowles must see that, without additional legislation, polygamy cannot be reached. It is to get at *that* that Governor Shaffer and all the rest of us urge the passage of the Cullom bill, modified as in the wisdom of Congress may be deemed best.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE MORMON BATTALION.

There was a thorough documentary exposure, in the last *Mormon Tribune*, of the manifold falsehood of the Mormon leaders in reference to the government and the Mormon battalion. The case is made up by Mr. E. W. Tullidge, from the archives of the Church and the records of the War Department at Washington. For twenty-five years the Mormon elders have told in every land and tongue that, in 1846, the United States Government pressed 500 Mormons into its service for the Mexican war, upon pain of the destruction of their entire people. It turns out that, at the most urgent and persistent request of the Mormon themselves, the government received into its service, for one year, 500 Mormon *volunteers*, paying them off and discharging them with their arms in California, where they wanted to go. In a news-letter to the "Saints" in Great Britain, at the time, Elder John Taylor said: "Hamonous to the same as paying them for going to the place where they were destined to go without."

ACCESSIONS TO THE SCHISM.

The reform movement has received two notable accessions recently—Amasa M. Lyman and E. L. Sloan. The reformers are jubilant over catching Lyman, who outranks Brigham in the priesthood, having been Counsellor to Joseph Smith when Brigham was only President of the Twelve Apostles; whose name, other things being equal, weighs more with the people than Brigham's; who is, in short, and always has been, in policy, whatever Brigham is not. He is about 60 years of age, rather prepossessing in appearance, a ready and extemporaneous speaker, which the reformers needed more than anything, and will undoubtedly go to the head in due time.

When Orson Pratt was cut off from the Church, of which he was an Apostle, for objecting to Joseph Smith's attempts to debauch Mrs. Pratt, Lyman was ordained an Apostle in his place. When Orson "repented" and was re-baptized, Lyman was made Second Councillor of Smith, to make room again for Orson. When Joseph and Hyrum Smith were killed, Brigham, who was merely head Apostle, "jumped" both of the dead Prophet's Councillors, Rigdon and Lyman and seized the supreme power for himself. Rigdon apostatized, Lyman subsided into an Apostle. But the jealousy of Brigham was sleepless. Lyman, as President of the Church in Great Britain, preached a powerful Unitarian sermon somewhere in Scotland, and, this coming to the ears of Brigham many years thereafter, he retired Lyman to private life and forbade him to preach. He obeyed until within a week, when he declared his independence at a Ward meeting in this city. Upon refusing to recant he was formally cut off the Church by the High Council of the Salt Lake "Stake" or County. He now seems to be in full communion with the new Church, and much good may he [illegible].

Mr. Sloan, who was formerly editor and proprietor of the Salt Lake *Telegraph*, and no one living has done more to spread the mental pestilence known as Mormonism than he. No one better comprehends the spirit, the scope, and aims of this land piracy cloaked by a religious seeming. He is writing a book on the subject, and it ought to be the best of the two or three hundred written on it.

RESURRECTION OF THE TELEGRAPH.

By the way, his old paper, the *Telegraph*, "blew out" again last Saturday morning. No one, I think, can recall anything it has said or done, in the hands of Mr. Fuller and Elder Sloan. That the first should believe he could succeed when Stenhouse failed, condemns him; and as for the second, there isn't enough of him to make a newspaper of.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE AMONG THE SAINTS.

The *News* flourishes, however, as "the whited" have observed to do of old. Its latest item is upholding the sanctity of the marriage tie in Utah. The Rev. Mr. Steel, of New York, preaching on that subject, remarked that polygamy had been condemned in Utah, but no bill had passed against Indiana polygamy—"that State whose mission seems to be that of turning Christians into Mormons in every sense of the word." This is the most unkindest cut of all, the *News*, "Among [illegible] things and the sins committed, [illegible] the Mormons, they are much [illegible]" quoth Mr. Connell. After saying that the [illegible] have more reason to be devoted to [illegible] the clipped [illegible]:

"If [illegible] for the [illegible] character [illegible] it is for the importance and sacred character that they attach to the marriage ordinance, they viewing it as not only being for time, but for all eternity. It is not for divorces that Latter-Day Saints are noted—but for marriages; and what possible connection there can be between the easy divorces of Indiana and the plural marriages of the Latter-Day Saints we fail to discover."

Now it is notorious that the Mormons are dreadfully loose in their notions of divorce. Indiana *has* a divorce law, albeit a liberal one, but the Mormons have none. Brigham used to divorce for $10, and at one time the applications were so numerous as to alarm even him, and he put the price up to $50. He has several divorced women in his own harem, and being more powerful than King David, hasn't necessitated to murder their husbands, either. I asked an old woman once, who had butter to sell, if she was married. She said she *had been third*, but they were all divorced now, and her former husband was trying the fourth. In the rural districts women are sometimes traded. As to "the importance and sacred character attached by the Mormons to the marriage ordinance," Brigham years ago threatened to turn all his women out doors, and of course, out of the Celestial kingdom, if they didn't quit whining about the crushing weight of polygamy. And at the late conference the *News* reports him as saying:

"It is no matter with regard to the monogamy of father Adam and mother Eve; they were just enough to start the work of populating the earth; if man had lived as he ought to have lived, the earth would have been peopled quite soon enough, as to its utmost capacity, but there is enough upon it now; and if men will hearken to obey the truth, and will cease their adulterous practices and abominations, cease their wickedness with the sex, and repent of their sins, we will stop up at once and will have but one wife; and if there are two or three women left without husbands we will give them to the best man we can find."

Wives, as they call them, are no more to them than so much stock. They have no more idea of anything sacred in marriage, or wrong in divorce, than so many cattle. I think Mr. Steel might be justly thought harsh and insulting by any class of his fellow-citizens whom he should stigmatize as Mormons. The Mormons are alone in making a "religion" of vice—in degrading women into breeding cattle.

CORINNE AND BEAR RIVER VALLEY.

The Corinne people have sent Mr. Beadle of the *Reporter*, to Washington to endeavor to forward some Gentile interests in Utah in connection with that thriving place—the only live town in the Territory. There are about one hundred thousand acres of fine land in Bear River Valley, adjoining Corinne, which is worthless now, but with sufficient and permanent facilities for watering, would be worth a million dollars. It has beautifully for irrigating, and is good strong soil, unsurpassed for wheat and fruit. This being the case, it is not surprising that the *News* should espouse the cause of marital fidelity in the case of Daniel McFarland, standing bravely in that famous case with the *Days Doings*, New York *Herald*, *Police Gazette* the *Sun*, and other shining lights of morality in newspaperdom. I congratulate it for once on having got into good company.

It is the only spot on the road, from Fremont to Sacramento, that a bird would care to light on, and it is larger in available cultivable area than all the improved land in Utah together. Water might be brought on it in abundance from Bear River, at a cost of, perhaps, $150,000. The canal must needs be very large, twenty-five miles long, and one-fourth of the distance is exceedingly rough ground. Half of it belongs to the Pacific Railroad Company, and a company at Corinne ask of the government the other half, in consideration that they construct the said canal.

As for Corinne itself, it is shipping all the Northern freight, and is building up fast. Calder & Co., a Mormon firm at Ogden, attempted to dabble in this forwarding business, but are not likely to another year. Ogden is thirty miles further from the great North than Corinne; it is too "saintly" for the boys in the mountains, and there is no range about it for stock. So that Calder & Co have to pay more, and have to send per irresponsible persons as they can pick them up, with poor teams, and they will lose time, both in shipping and *en route*. Corinne is bound to be the shipping point on the railroad for the great North, let the junction be where it may.

DOUGLAS.

TEXAS CATTLE.

Nebraska Hereafter to be the Shipping Point of the Drovers of Texas—One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Cattle to be Shipped Yearly—A Herd of Four Thousand Already at Columbus.

From the Omaha Herald, May 22.

A movement has recently been inaugurated which is destined to prove of incalculable benefit to the State of Nebraska, and to bring millions of capital to this section. The Texas cattle trade is, without doubt, one of the most important and extensive, of any single commercial commodity in the Western country. By this trade the Eastern market is, to a great extent, supplied with beef cattle, and the demand has become such as to make it really immense. Heretofore, Abilene, a point on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, in the State of Kansas, has been the point of shipment selected by dealers in Texas cattle. Some time since, however, it was conceived that greater advantage could be secured on the Union Pacific Road, and Judge W. N. Fant was appointed as an agent to investigate the matter, and secure, if possible, a shipping point on the Union Pacific Railroad, in the State of Nebraska. The Judge has performed the duty which devolved upon him, and has come to the conclusion that Nebraska will this season enjoy the benefits which, for four years past, have added greatly to the wealth of our sister State. Regarding the advantages afforded by the new route, we can do no better than to let the Judge speak for himself:

"*To Cattle Drovers of Texas*:

"Having assumed, last November, the responsibility of ascertaining the best route and point for the shipment of cattle that are driven out of Texas to Chicago and other markets, I desire to make the following report:

"I first applied to the Superintendent of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, but was unable to obtain from him any concession to secure a reduction in freights from the rates paid last year as to warrant me in making any arrangement with his line that would be likely to prove satisfactory to yourselves.

"I then opened negotiations with the Union Pacific and its three connecting lines from Omaha to Chicago, and succeeded in obtaining from them a through rate, one-fourth less than that exacted by the Kansas Pacific route.

"In addition to this material reduction in freight I found, after a full and thorough investigation, that the Omaha route has the following important advantages over the southern one: The distance from the point of shipment on the Union Pacific to Chicago is 150 miles less than from Abilene to Chicago, requiring less than one day for the trip. On the former, with but one change for water and feed, while it takes five days and three changes over the latter route. Express cattle trains are secured and sent through from Omaha to Chicago, as frequently as the demand requires. Upon forty-eight hours notice. The shorter time occupied in transit, and the smoother roads, will effect a saving in the condition of the cattle, upon arriving in Chicago, by the Omaha route of at least ten per cent. As there are three independent lines of road from Omaha to Chicago, the facilities for transportation are much greater, and stock can be shipped without the risk of delay as suffered by the drovers on the Kansas line last summer.

"I am convinced that the country in the vicinity of Omaha is the natural centre for the Texas cattle trade for this and succeeding years. You here have the benefit of two great markets of the country, the Eastern and Western. The rapidly growing States of Iowa, Nebraska, and the Territory of Dakota, are to be supplied with stock and feeding cattle from this point, as well as the Territories of Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, Utah and Nevada, which receive their supplies by the Union Pacific road. All of these States and Territories are peculiarly adapted to stock raising, and rely upon you to supply their large and increasing demand for cattle.

"In my recent trip through the Territories of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, and Nevada, I became fully acquainted with the immediate wants of their people, and have assured them that large numbers of all classes of cattle will be brought this season to the line of the Union Pacific Road. As soon as they learn of the arrival of the stock they can come down the road, make their selections and purchases, and ship or hire them driven to their different destinations.

"The great bulk of the beeves sold to government for feeding the Indians located north of the Union Pacific line have been heretofore purchased below, and from four to six dollars per head paid for driving them three or four hundred miles to the reservations. This is a good profit, and the Texas drover himself should make it.

"In former years there have been representations made to the drovers that they could not pass through the northern portion of Kansas and southern portion of Nebraska on account of hostile Indians and attacking them. This was done by the friends of the Kansas Pacific Road to prevent the trade from coming up the country. To obviate this, I will state to you, that General Sheridan, the present commander of this Military Division, has issued an order to place troops on the travelled trails for the purpose of protecting the Texas trade, and I shall have the trails expended from Kansas, protected from Indians, the great Texas route comes to Nebraska, as the [illegible] of the Kansas route we are aware that, if once commenced, it will become firmly established for years to come.

"Ample arrangements will be made at the point of shipment on the Union Pacific in the way of stock yards, side tracks, &c., and every facility will be offered for purchasing clothing and supplies at much lower rates than have been paid at Abilene heretofore.

"As to routes, I would suggest that you follow the well-known 'Chisholm Trail' as far as the south line of Kansas. At or near that point I will meet you by myself or agents, and point out the route which I shall before that time select and secure, and which will probably cross the Kansas Pacific near Rock Springs.

"The above contains all the information upon this subject which the careful researches of Judge Fant have developed. The Union Pacific Railroad Company will, when the shipping point is selected, erect corrals and sheds at a cost of $50,000, for the benefit of the drovers. This point, however, has not yet been fixed upon, but it will not, certainly, we are informed by Judge Fant, be a greater distance than ninety miles from Omaha. The matter is now being actively canvassed, and the decision will be made in a few days, when work upon the corrals and sheds will be commenced and pushed forward to rapid completion. The distance between the Kansas Pacific and Union Pacific is but 180 miles, which is the best grazing and best watered country on this continent.

The first herd of 4,000 cattle arrived at Columbus yesterday, as will be seen by the following despatch, sent by the operator at that place:

"COLUMBUS, May 21.

"To J. HICKLEY, OMAHA: First herd of Texas cattle arrived to-day, ready for [illegible] to-morrow. Bennett expected in fifteen days with second herd. Drover just in says his cattle are 100 per cent better than when he left Arkansas."

During the season it is estimated that not less than 150,000 head of cattle will be shipped from the point which shall be selected by Judge Fant to the Eastern markets alone.

Frauds in Bank Checks—Alterations which Defy Experts—A Chemical Process by which the Most Complicated Check may be Perfectly Counterfeited.

From the New York Sun, May 25.

Yesterday morning a man who gave his name as Coleman, went into Mr. Robert Parkinson's liquor store, in Whitehall street, and bought half a gallon of whiskey. After paying for the whiskey he asked Mr. Parkinson to give him a check for $30, for which he offered currency, remarking that he wanted to send the check to his wife, in Rondout, N. Y., and did not wish to risk available notes. Mr. Parkinson, having no bank account, went into the adjoining store of Ernst & Crest, and there got a check made out in the name of Albert Michael Coleman, for which the stranger paid currency. The check was drawn on the Chatham [illegible] corner of Broadway and John street.

In the afternoon, the same stranger (Coleman) went to the wholesale establishment of Henry Alsop & Co., No. 66 Gold street, and purchased $150 worth of liquors. He presented a check of $450 on the Chatham National Bank as a check drawn by Ernst & Crest. Mr. Arthur [illegible] for $450 immediately took it down to the bank to see whether it was correct, and it was certified without any hesitation. Mr. Arthur sent it a second time to the bank for a closer inspection, and it was pronounced genuine. Still suspicious, he sent the check to Ernst & Crest, and then the forgery was discovered.

It turned out to be the same paper for $30 for which Coleman had paid greenbacks; but all of the original writing upon it, except the signature, had been obliterated by some chemical process, of which no trace could be found. Coleman was subsequently arrested by Sergeant Babcock, and lodged in the Beekman Street Police Station.

THE FENIAN RAID.

The "Battle of Cook's Corners."

On the Fenian Battlefield, near Cook's Corners, St. Armand, C. E. (May 25), Correspondence of the New York World.

Until Monday evening, little alarm was felt in this vicinity, the general supposition being that the movement was intended as a feint to cover more serious intentions in another quarter. That night, however, at 11 o'clock, a carriage, laden with armed men, was driven through the quiet streets of St. Albans, it was followed by another, and another, until the number, by actual count, had reached ninety-six, occupying twelve hours in their passage through the town. Curiosity was excited to a degree sufficient to draw out a large crowd of followers, who, the next morning, discovered that the carriages contained Fenian infantry, who had thrown off their disguises and boldly entrenched themselves on both sides of the road between here and Franklin, at a point sixteen miles from St. Albans, and within one mile of the Canadian line. The men were found to be 200, and commanded by General O'Neill in person. The officers all wore swords and carried their uniforms with overcoats. The privates were attired in short blue and green jackets, trimmed with orange braid, and wore army blue pantaloons. The belts bore the letters "I. R. A." In point of equipments the men are sadly wanting. Very few canteens or haversacks were visible, and their cartridge-boxes showed evidence of much use. They were armed with the new patent Meade breech-loading rifle. With one exception in all, they had picketed the road on both sides of them, and refused to permit the passage of any who came unprovided with passes from their Commander-in-Chief.

This state of affairs was not, of course, unknown to the authorities, although the plan had been carried out so secretly and was developed in such a manner that they were fully prepared for defence. Telegrams were despatched to all parts of the Dominion calling for volunteers, and a force of twelve residents of the vicinity, clothed themselves in red, and mounted guard all Monday night on the side of the hill immediately overlooking the line, and furnishing a very strong position for attack or defence.

This, it will be remembered, is the same ground used for camping purposes by the Fenian raiders of 1866. At about 9 o'clock they were reinforced by about forty members of the Sixtieth Volunteers, and the entire force was placed under the command of Colonel B. Chamberlin. Afterwards a farther reinforcement was effected by the arrival of the Victoria Rifles from Montreal and a troop of cavalry from Stanbridge, under the command of Captain Muir. Colonel Osborne Smith, Deputy Adjutant General, arrived with this detachment, and assumed command of the entire force, now augmented to nearly one thousand men.

The Fenians, in the meantime, were not idle. Hourly drills were held, and the men were familiarized with the (to many of them) novel firearm which they were to use. At 11:30 o'clock whispers, which had been circulating through the crowd for hours, began to assume a tangible shape. Ten rounds of cartridges were dealt out and the orders given to fall in.

The onward march was commenced in column of fours. General O'Neill, mounted on a small red horse, placing himself in the front, flanked by a body guard of four on foot on each side. Their countenances wore a serious aspect, although there were a few who laughed and joked as they passed along. Still it was evident that even they realized the danger of their mission. Slowly and sadly moved the two hundred, following the highway until within twenty rods of the line. General O'Neill espied the red coats of the Canadian volunteers, and ordered a halt. This was effected beside an old brick house on the left side of the road, and on the side of a sparsely wooded hill. Further along on the road, at a distance of fifty feet, were two barns, facing each other, and flanked on both sides by a stone wall. A long row of hemlock bark stretched along the road, just opposite the house, and served as a convenient ambush for the attacking Fenians.

Beyond the barns above spoken of the road passes across a bridge, and is entirely unprotected. The position can, perhaps, be understood by comparing it to the arc of a circle, placing the Fenian soldiers at the bottom and the Canadians at the top of the curve.

After the halt, General O'Neill faced about his horse and addressed his countrymen as follows:

"SOLDIERS: This is the advance guard of the Irish army for the liberation of Ireland from the yoke of the oppressor. For your own country you now enter that of the enemy. The eyes of your countrymen are upon you. Forward, march."

Colonel Brown, who commanded the skirmish line, also addressed a few words of cheer to the men. The advance company was from Burlington, and was commanded by Captain William Cronan, of that city. At the conclusion of Colonel Brown's address, he stood and exclaimed:

"GENERAL: I am proud that Vermont has the honor of leading this advance. Ireland may depend upon us to do our duty."

Until this time the main body of the Fenian forces had been hidden from the view of the other side, but as they slowly defiled past the dividing line between the two countries, their numbers and extent became visible. The volunteers waited until the last of their company had set foot upon British soil, and then crack, crack, crack, came volley after volley of musketry into their ranks. The battle had begun. So unexpected was this attack that the Fenians became panic-stricken, and scattered like wildfire behind the walls and fences and into the barns, behind the park pile, and anywhere that shelter could be obtained from the death-dealing missiles that were being showered upon them.

Two men, John Rowe, of Burlington, and another whose name I have been unable to ascertain, dropped dead during the discharge, and were left upon the field.

Lieutenant Edward Hope, of Bridgeport, was shot through the thigh, and a Captain of a Long Island company sustained a flesh wound in the arm. Several minor casualties were also reported.

General O'Neill, who had been concealed behind the house, rushed forth with drawn sword, and shouted to his scattering soldiers. Gaining an eminence, he said:

"MEN OF IRELAND! I am ashamed of you. You have acted disgracefully; but you have another chance of showing whether you are cravens or not. Comrades, I will lead you again, and if you will not follow me I will go with my officers and die."

Skirmishing was then recommenced, and continued for about one hour, when General O'Neill drew back his forces from the brow of the hill for the purpose of rest.

He was then approached by several of his officers, who requested permission to charge the hill; but, bearing in mind the unlucky result of a similar operation at Fredericksburg during the rebellion, he refused. Yielding partially, however to their wishes, he ordered them to charge across the open valley, and take a position on the wooded hill directly opposite the Canadian forces. The movement was executed on the double quick, but while climbing the hill private Thomas Murray, of Portland, Me., fell, shot through the heart, and Francis Caramer, of Bridgeport, Conn., received a wound in the groin. Murray lies now on the hill side, but Caramer was conveyed to the Franklin House in Franklin, where he now lies in a room opposite to that of Lieutenant Hope, his townsman and fellow sufferer.

A member of the Masonville company at that place deserted, but was subsequently captured, though not until after he had been wounded by a shot fired by one of his pursuers. One of the soldiers, on his arrival at St. Armand was heard to say, "Well, here we are at last; but if the Fenians come we will run like the devil. I know I shall."

This indicates the quality of the courage possessed by the volunteers.

THE ARREST.

The General, in company with Boyle O'Reilly, walked down the side of the hill and entered the parlor of the brick house, encountering General George Foster, who, with his deputy, Thomas Failey, of St. Albans, was seated in the parlor. He reached out his hand, and the greeting over, the [illegible] General Foster placed his hand on O'Neill's shoulder, and said, "I arrest you, by virtue of my authority as a District Marshal of the United States."

"Sir," exclaimed General O'Neill, starting back, as he spoke, "I shall resist your arrest."

"It will be useless, sir," replied General Foster.

"But, sir, I am armed."

"So am I," said the General. "John, open that carriage door. Now, Mr. O'Neill, get in, or I will throw you in. I am going to take you to St. Albans, right through the midst of your men, and if you make the slightest outcry I will shoot you dead."

Resistance was useless, as the General had said, and O'Neill placed himself in the carriage and was driven to St. Albans.

An hour later he was taken before the United States Commissioner, Jacob M. Smalley, on a charge of violation of the neutrality laws, and in default of $20,000 bail, was lodged in jail at Burlington.

The fighting after the arrest, with the exception of an occasional shot or two, was not renewed. Some of the Fenians took up their homeward march, but the great majority returned suddenly to their old camping ground, where they were joined by 150 recruits who had just arrived, under the command of Major Moore, of New York, and now assert their intention to renew their attack in the morning.

The Old School Presbyterians—Their Domestic Missions.

Among the printed documents submitted to the assembly, on Saturday, was the sixty-eighth annual report of domestic missions of the late "Old School" branch. The report shows the operations of the board during the year ending March 1, 1870.

The whole number of missionaries in commission during the year was 613, which is 67 more than the year preceding. They were located in the following States and Territories: Arizona, 1; California, 11; Colorado, 3; Delaware, 3; Florida, 2; Illinois, 91; Indiana, 38; Iowa, 81; Kansas, 33; Kentucky, 11; Louisiana, 4; Maryland, 9; Massachusetts, 2; Michigan, 14; Minnesota, 27; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 50; Nebraska, 11; New Jersey, 13; New Mexico, 2; New York, 27; North Carolina, 11; Ohio, 49; Oregon, 4; Pennsylvania, 71; South Carolina, 5; Tennessee, 7; Texas, 2; Virginia, 3; Washington, 1; West Virginia, 11; Wisconsin, 20; Wyoming, 1; unsettled, 1.

The number of churches and missionary stations wholly or in part supplied, as far as reported, by the missionaries, is 1,795. The number of newly organized churches is 62. The number of admissions on examination is 3,107, and on certificate 3,229; making a total admission of 6,336. The number in communion with churches connected with the board is 38,839. The number of Sabbath Schools is 810; of teachers, 4,545; and of scholars, 34,810. The number of baptisms is 2,983. Of the 613 missionaries who have been in commission during the year, 139 have sent in no special report for the year—not more than one-fifth of the whole number; consequently we must increase all the returns one-fifth to make them correct.

The receipts during the present year were less by nearly $35,000, as compared with the year immediately preceding; but they were more by nearly $13,000, and more by $30,000 than those of 1867-8, and more by $30,000 than those of 1866-7. The falling off the present year as compared with the year immediately preceding was doubtless owing to the extraordinary effort that was made in 1868-9 to extricate the board from its then financial embarrassment.

The payments during the year were $[illegible], leaving a balance in the Treasury, on March 1, 1870, of $65,097.59.

The appropriations made to the missionaries from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1870, were $143,[illegible], which is $30,071 more than the year preceding.

The total amount of receipts from all sources, from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1870, was $127,727.76. To which add balance on hand March 1, 1869, $60,716.71; making the available resources of the board during the year, $188,444.47.

In another place the report says:

"As the work of consolidation and reconstruction is soon to be effected, it may be proper to state, for the information of the General Assembly, what is the present pecuniary capital in the possession of this board. The cash balance on hand is, in round numbers, $65,000. The Mission House, owned and occupied by the board, is valued at $30,000. Permanent funds, the interest alone of which can be used, $17,000. Lands bequeathed in several States, valued at $5,000; and legacies in process of collection, $15,000. Total amount, $132,000."

The total receipts of the board, since the division of the Church, from 1837-8 to 1869-70—a period of thirty-three years—have been, omitting fractions, $2,545,000.

THE INDIANS.

Official Correspondence Concerning the Kansas Pacific Railroad Line.

WASHINGTON, May 25.

The following is the telegraphic correspondence between General Sherman and General Pope, concerning the recent Indian raid on the Kansas Pacific Railroad:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 18.

General W. T. Sherman:

The Indian raid on the Kansas Pacific is thought to be at an end. Every precaution has been taken to prevent a recurrence of the raid, or a suspension of the works. General Woods has been placed in charge of the whole line of railroad west of Wallace, and furnished with four companies of cavalry to protect the Indians, and three of infantry to stations on the road for the protection of laborers. He will post himself at the most conspicuous place for this service. The railroad people, on the testimony of some of their own men, insist that the party of Indians was Sioux from the north side of the Platte. My own opinion is that the Northern Cheyennes, who went north last year, and are beaten back, finding the laborers on the railroad without arms or any protection, and scattered for fifty miles along the road, they simply attacked them for plunder and immediately went north. I have notified General Augur that the infantry and one cavalry company here with the working parties at the time of the raid.

JOHN POPE,
Brevet Major General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, May 18.

General John Pope:

The most energetic measures possible should be made to hunt down and destroy that party of Indians that made the attack on the railroad on the Sandy. No Indian should be allowed respite between the railroads.

W. T. SHERMAN,
General.

The following is from General Sheridan:

HELENA, M. T., May 17, 1870.

General E. D. Townsend, A. A. G.:

The following despatch has just been received, and is forwarded for the information of the General-in-Chief:

DENVER, Col., May 15.

Lieutenant General Phil. Sheridan:

The citizens of Colorado and officers of the Kansas Pacific Railroad feel so strongly the importance of meeting the Indian attack by a general pursuit and punishment, in order to avoid the calamity of an attack upon our settlements, and of the delay in the construction of the road and scattering of the laborers, that we earnestly hope that the most energetic pursuit will be made of the savages, and in addition that you will authorize General William Palmer, who is here, to raise a battalion of volunteer cavalry to aid in the protection of the country between Denver and Kit Carson. The force so raised can start immediately and more rapidly by obtaining subsistence from the construction camp of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. The Governor of the Territory is absent. Will you do this?

GEO. D. PERRY,
JOHN EVANS,
ROBERT F. CARR,
J. B. HUNT,
HENRY PIERCE,
A. C. HUNT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY U. S.

General P. H. Sheridan:

Your despatch of [illegible] received. Of course, the party which murdered the railroad men on the Big Sandy should be pursued to the death. Citizens organized as volunteers may engage in the pursuit in their own interest, and it will be well to use our own march north of the Union Pacific road, as [illegible] in close pursuit of the actual murderers. No Indians can now be between the two railroads, and the sooner they are cleaned out the better. In a recent case in Kansas, where citizens joined, the Indians, on being captured, turned out to be white men in disguise. Such men are as bad, if not worse, than the Indians, and are not entitled to mercy. I hardly think any of Spotted Tail's band can be so far south as Big Sandy; but if they are, none of them should be spared if found in possession of the stolen stock.

W. T. SHERIDAN, General.

Yearly Meeting of Friends—Interesting Report Concerning the Progress of the Work Among the Western Tribes.

From the New York Times, May 26.

Yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, a private meeting of the Friends in attendance at the yearly gathering, was held in the meeting-house, to listen to the report of the Executive Committee on the Indians under their charge. The meeting-house was filled with men and women. After General Grant had concluded to try the experiment of allowing the Quakers to test their skill in the management of Indians, and had appointed Mr. Samuel M. Janney, a leading Quaker, as the General Agent of the government, the Friends connected with the various yearly meetings took hold of the matter in earnest, determined to make the experiment a success. Mr. Janney, as is generally known, was given exclusive charge of the Indian tribes of Northern Nebraska, and the Friends belonging to the "yearly meetings" of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Ohio, Indiana, and Genesee took upon themselves to aid Mr. Janney in his good work by supplying agents, clothing, medicine, money, &c., to the savages—each "meeting" assuming the burden of one or more tribes. The tribe assigned to the New York yearly meeting was the Winnebagoe, numbering about 1,300 souls. Philadelphia took charge of about 700; Ohio about 2,400; Indiana and Genesee about 1,600 each. The report made to the meeting yesterday related mainly to what had been done for the Winnebagoes, although it contained a great deal of interesting information with regard to all the tribes that are now being treated by the Quakers. The report was read to the meeting by Mr. Wm. H. Macey, a member of the Executive Committee, and consisted of the minutes of the various meetings of the Committee that have been held during the past year. One of the first acts of the Friends in their Indian management, it appears, was to issue circulars to all their agents forbidding them to receive any pecuniary profit on their transactions with the Indians, and also forbidding them to charge the government with any "constructive" expenses for travel, whether the same might be customary and legal or not. They were only to charge their actual disbursements for travelling, and were to depend on their salary alone, as agents, for support. The reading of the report showed that the Executive Committee of the New York meeting have held sessions as often as once a month during the year, and have kept themselves constantly advised of the wants of the Winnebagoes, in the shape of clothing, medicine, money, etc., and have had them promptly supplied from voluntary contributions among themselves. Since last November they have sent to their agents among the Winnebagoes 1,215 garments for men, women and children, nearly a hundred pairs of shoes, as many caps, a large amount of cloth, with thread, needles, thimbles, etc.; an abundant supply of medicines, books and stationery for the Indian schools, and $831 in cash—the whole without expense to the government, and made up by voluntary contributions among the Friends connected with the New York yearly meeting. At the last meeting of the committee, held the 20th of the present month, a communication was received from Mr. Janney giving a general summary of the progress made since his appointment in treating the Nebraska Indians on the Quaker plan. The report is highly gratifying and encouraging. More than 300 acres of land were broken and tilled last season by Indian labor of the Winnebagoes alone; a flouring mill is about being erected among them; the schools are in a flourishing condition, and a large portion of the savages have forsaken their evil ways and become sober and industrious men and women. He recommended that the Indian agents should be men of families, for he says that the presence of pious and refined women who will go among the Indian cabins and instruct the squaws in their domestic duties and household work has proved, by far, the most effectual means of civilizing the Indian tribes. There are, he says, 580 families in the Winnebago tribe, consisting of 408 men, 448 women, 487 children under 18, 185 single men, and 100 single women.

Desperate Fight Between Soldiers and Indians.

From the Beatrice (Neb.) Express.

From Mr. C. M. Lee, a gentleman from Pennsylvania, who reached here Thursday, from Meridian, and who was an eye-witness of the scene here described, we gather the following particulars of a fight between a detachment of Company C of the Second Cavalry, stationed near Kiowa, and about forty Indians, which occurred on Tuesday last, sixteen miles west of Hebron, near the head of Spring Creek.

Mr. Lee was one of a party of five, with two teams, and as they were returning from a trip up Spring Creek, Tuesday, they were met by five soldiers of Company C who were out looking for a couple of lost horses. After making inquiries, the soldiers passed on, going north, towards another train whose white wagons they could see on a hill in the distance. As they approached, however, the supposed train of wagons resolved itself into a number of Indian ponies, with white canvas drawn over them, and the expected friendly greeting changed to a wild war-whoop from the throats of forty painted red devils, who suddenly sprang from the grass and to the backs of their ponies, and came swooping down on the five soldiers. These brave men instantly drew their revolvers and shot three of their horses, with whose carcasses they made a breastwork, behind which they entrenched themselves in time to escape immediate death or capture. The Indians circled around the little band, and poured in volley after volley of bullets, which was returned by the soldiers with great coolness and determination; and in this manner the battle raged for an hour, when the sight of the train to which our informant belonged, moving up toward them, caused the Indians to retreat. One soldier was shot through the wrist, and it is thought that several of the Indians were wounded, and that one was killed; as he was seen to throw up his hands, but was prevented from falling by being tied to his horse. A brave deed was accomplished by the officer in command of the squadron (we have not learned his name or rank), in leaving the shelter of the breastwork during the fight and cutting a cartridge box from one of the horses, which had strayed a short distance away.

After the fight the civilians and soldiers joined forces and moved in toward Kiowa, and on their route the Indians were twice seen again in the north, but at a safe distance. Captain Spaulding immediately sent out a scouting party of thirty-five men, but, though they were out all night, no signs of Indians were discovered. There is naturally much alarm among the settlers on the Little Blue and tributaries, and they were flocking into Meridian in large numbers Wednesday and Thursday.

It is supposed that the Indians followed back a party of thirty-five of the soldiers who had been up the Republican, driving back the buffalo, as the detachment had but just returned to camp. The two lost horses were recognized by the soldiers among those ridden by the Indians.

What outrages may have been committed by the incursionists on their way east, or on their return, cannot be told, but all will look for further tidings with interest.

LATER.—Report was brought from Hebron last night that a settler near Kiowa had been killed and his horses and other stock driven off.

DEATH IN THE BEER POT.

The Champion Beer-Drinkers Drinking Williamsburgh Dry—Two Guzzlers and Two Corpses.

From the New York Sun, May 25.

A fortnight ago Dr. Firmond, of Stagg street, near Leonard, and Mr. Frederick Fries, wealthy brewer on Bushwick avenue, Williamsburgh, laid a wager concerning the number of glasses of lager beer that each could drink. It was stipulated that the man who drank the least should pay the score. They adjourned to the nearest lager beer saloon and began the contest. Each glass was sandwiched, it is said, with a draught of Kirschwasser, with a view probably of nullifying the intoxicating effects of the beer.

They drank, it is said, amid the applause of the spectators assembled to witness the exploit, and at each libation responded to the approving plaudits of their friends by waving their glasses triumphantly above their heads. At the thirty-fifth round it was evident that Firmond's stomach was painfully inflated, and that Fries was also a sufferer. Still the doughty champions imbibed.

Glass after glass disappeared. When the Doctor vanquished his fiftieth glass, a friend, it is said, called—or rather carried—him out to visit a patient. The brewer, having completed his fifty-fifth potation, reluctantly rolled himself homeward, to renew the campaign another day. The neighbors say that Dr. Firmond never left the house from that day until he was borne to his grave.

[illegible] contemplation of or joy at the victory he had achieved, is not known; but certain it is that the funeral of Frederick Fries, the wealthy brewer of Williamsburgh, took place on Sunday afternoon, from his late residence on Bushwick avenue.

It is rumored in the neighborhood that much indignation is expressed by the families at the conduct of the saloon keeper, in presenting a bill for one hundred and five glasses of lager beer, and an equal number of Kirschwasser. He is beginning to fear, however, that he overstepped, and threatens to sue the estate of Fries for the amount claimed. The executor, however, contends that Fries did not lose the wager, and the family of Firmond say that he would have returned and ultimately proved the victor, had he not been taken ill, and thus incapacitated from renewing the contest. And so the case stands. Williamsburgh is minus two estimable citizens, and the landlord his little bill.

The Abortive Duel—Nobody Hurt—A White Feather Somewhere.

Washington (May 25) Despatch to the New York Herald.

The publication in to-day's *Herald* of the particulars of an abortive duel between Colonel L. P. C. Washington, of Virginia, and Major Benjamin T. Hutchins, of Georgia, has produced very lively comments in this city tonight. The comic side of the affair is brought into broad view, and both parties have new assertions or additional particulars to furnish. According to the friends of Washington, Major Hutchins never alluded to Senator Morton's speech at all, and complimentary references to the remarks of the Indiana Senator had nothing to do with the "unpleasantness." The Washington partisans declare that Hutchins gives that coloring to the affair simply because he (Hutchins) has some political office to obtain in Georgia and is anxious to get into the favor of the potent Morton by representing himself as a semi-martyr for Morton's sake. Washington's friends likewise declare that no regular challenge was ever sent by Hutchins; that the latter had no second who would serve out the entire difficulty for his sake, and that, therefore, according to the approved rules of the duel no fight could occur under such circumstances. It seems that two gentlemen cannot shoot at or cut each other to pieces, according to the duelling etiquette, without the recognized adjuncts commonly called seconds; therefore, say the Washingtonites—otherwise the Ferryites—that no hostile meeting could occur. Hutchins being unable to procure his second. The Washingtonites further criticise Hutchins' course by asking what the gallant Major could have meant by going over to Alexandria to write a challenge, in order to evade the strict laws of the District on the subject, and afterwards coming to Washington and laying the bellicose document on the table of the challenged party? Would that demand the Washingtonites, be evading the District law? Was not that the most precise style of assaultment. Hutchins, the challenger in this case, is a man of Lilliputian stature, scarcely four feet high, whom the Washingtonites liken to a frog in Washington boots. He was formerly a newspaper man, and, during the war, served in the Union army with more or less distinction. He seemed anxious and willing for a fight, and his friends outside of this city are urging him forward to bloody deeds which will chastise rebel insolence and arrogance. Colonel Washington is at present the correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, and, also, of some American papers. He was on the Confederate side during the rebellion, and, for a time, filled an important post in the War or Treasury Department of the Confederacy. He is said to be a warm personal friend of both Slidell and Benjamin. Washington has already fought two duels, and it is said that Hutchins is equally famous in that gentlemanly and chivalrous particular. Last Summer Washington was mixed up in a difficulty with a Baltimorean at White Sulpur Springs, Va., but the affair was amicably arranged before a hostile meeting occurred. Washington is nearly six feet high, and therefore in case of a renewal of the difficulty, Hutchins would have decidedly the shooting advantage. To obviate this inequality and give Washington a fair show, it is proposed to chalk out on Washington's body a figure the size of Hutchins, and that every shot outside thereof shall not count. It is also suggested that a good plan would be to fight with broad-swords at twenty paces distance, Johnny Coyle weepingly declares that he was not one of Hutchins seconds, but only a friend interposing for the sake of peace. It is not believed that any further steps will be taken to draw blood in the present affair.

In my account of the Washington-Hutchins difficulty in to-day's paper the telegraph makes me say that General Ames was one of the seconds of Hutchins. It ought to have been General A. C. Jones.

—The Franklin (Ky.) *Sentinel* says: "Last Monday, while the wife of Mr. Adam Ronald, of this county, was on her way to Willoughby's store, near the Allen County line, with a bucket of butter, she was attacked by a large gray eagle, which seemed to be attracted by the bucket. It made two or three passes at Mrs. Ronald, almost knocking her from her horse, when she dismounted to defend herself. She had barely reached the ground when the eagle made another swoop at her, tearing her neck and breast with his claws in a fearful manner. Mrs. Ronald then seized a heavy club, and, as the eagle again approached her, struck it such a blow as to knock it to the ground, and then continued to beat it with the club until it was quite dead. The eagle measured seven feet from tip to tip."

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THE LAW COURTS.

A City Victory—Alleged Fraud—School Land Leases.

Ninth Ward Supervisorship—Who Built Camp Douglas—Pickle Case.

Submerged River Land—Chicago Real Estate for Confederate Scrip.

Supreme Court.

JUDGMENT FOR CITY—A LONG PENDING CASE.

Some years since a young man, Edwin R. Beckley, from Wisconsin, visited the city of Chicago for the advancement of his professional prospects, he being an artist of some promise. He attended a lecture at the then Bryan Hall, and, having listened to the speaker, issued from the very light room into the external darkness of the street, rendered more dark by the removal of a lamp post from the southeast corner of Clark and Randolph streets. At this corner the stone building now occupied as a jewelry store was in process of erection, and along its east side there was a deep excavation, unguarded by any obstacle to a fall, and rendered more inconvenient by the raising [illegible] of the stone sidewalk above the level of the plank way. Mr. Beckley proceeded straightway upon his course and fell into the hole, where he remained, badly injured, until removed by some kind hand, and the police. He brought suit in the United States Circuit Court, and, after two trials, obtained a verdict for $[illegible], upon which judgment was entered. The city compromised the judgment by the payment of $[illegible], and brought suit, under the authority of the United States Supreme Court's decision in the Allen [illegible] case, to recover that sum from the owners of the property.

This case then went to the Supreme Court of the State, whence it comes back with judgment affirmed in behalf of the corporation.

The case is of Samuel McCarthy, et al. v. The City, and the opinion is by Walker, Justice.

This is an action on a penal bond, executed by appellants to appellee, in the sum of $20,000, the condition of which recites "that permission had been granted by the Board of Public Works of the city of Chicago, to said McCarthy, to occupy, for a period of not exceeding four months, so much of the south half of Randolph street and the east third of Clark street, adjoining lot 4, in block [illegible], in the original town, for the purpose of depositing building materials, to be used in the construction of buildings, etc., on the lot, subject, however, to certain restrictions mentioned in the permit. Now, if the said McCarthy shall cease to use and occupy the aforesaid space at the expiration of said permit, or sooner, if required by said Board of Public Works, and shall at the expiration, or on the revocation of said permit, without cost to said city, put the pavement and sidewalk of said streets in as good condition and repair as said point as before the space was used and occupied," "And shall indemnify said city and keep it harmless from all judgments or decrees, without costs and expenses of the same which may be recovered against said city or any officers thereof in any judicial proceeding which may occur from or in consequence of any use of said streets or sidewalk in the manner above contemplated, or which may arise from any infringement upon or occupancy of the street, outside of the limits above described, or by reason of any excavation, opening or obstruction, or other defect that may be made or left in the street or sidewalk by said McCarthy, his agents, etc., engaged in erecting said buildings before the same are fully completed and surrendered to the owner, or by reason of any accident or casualty that may occur before the completion of said buildings in consequence of the street or sidewalk not being in good repair and condition for public travel and use."

It is averred, as a breach of this condition, that appellants have not indemnified the city from all judgments which had been recovered against it by reason of accident or casualty that had occurred before the completion of the building, in consequence of the sidewalk on the portion of Clark street mentioned in the bond not being in good repair and condition for public travel and use. That after the execution of the bond, McCarthy entered into and occupied the premises for the purpose of depositing building materials until the 20th of November, 1864, and long afterward. That whilst so occupying them he caused to be excavated the east margin of the sidewalk on that portion of Clark street to the depth of ten feet, and in width eight feet, and in length sixty feet, which remained there for two months before the 20th of November, 1864. That on the night of November, 1864, one Edwin R. Beckley, whilst passing along the sidewalk on the east side of Clark street, fell into the excavation and was injured. That he, thereupon, brought a suit against the city in the Circuit Court of the United States, etc., to recover damages for the injuries sustained by reason of falling into the excavation, and by the judgment of the court he recovered against the city $5,000 damages and costs of suit. That the city paid and satisfied the judgment with $[illegible], of which appellant had notice of that suit. The city has paid and satisfied the judgment with the [illegible].

A jury was dispensed with, and the case tried by the Court, by consent of the parties. The issues were found for plaintiff, and judgment rendered for the penalty of the bond as debt, and $4,000 damages.

The record of the court below is brought to this Court on appeal and various errors assigned.

It is first urged that the Board of Public Works acted without authority in taking the bond upon which suit was brought, and in annexing the conditions. It is urged that under the charter the board are bound to grant such permits without bond or condition.

The 11th Sec., Chap. VI., of the City Charter declares that the board shall have the exclusive privilege to grant permits, according to the ordinances of the city, for the moving of houses through the streets of the city, and raising buildings and sidewalks, and to regulate the building or placing of vaults under the streets, alleys and sidewalks, and to require such compensation for the privilege as they shall deem reasonable and just, subject to the approval of the Common Council, and no building material shall be placed in streets, etc., without a permit from them.

This provision manifestly contemplates the action of the Common Council, and the regulation of the use of streets, etc., by ordinance, upon which such permits shall be granted. [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

judgment to be entered up under the [illegible] and execution has issued, which the [illegible] threatens to levy on her property. [illegible] about one-fifth part of the sum [illegible] note is for usury.

HABEAS CORPUS.

The People ex. rel. Sumner T. Tyler [illegible] Campbell v. The Sheriff or others. Writ [illegible] *corpus* issued for the examination of [illegible] is stated that the relators are held in [illegible] Jail on suspicion of arson in burning the [illegible] of a Mr. Ellis at Jefferson. They allege [illegible] innocence, and set out that their confinement is illegal, inasmuch as, contrary to the [illegible] one Justice heard the case. It is [illegible] only evidence against them is [illegible] named Osborn saw them at night in the [illegible] of the burning building, to which place [illegible] in his company to assist in saving the [illegible]. They explain their presence in that [illegible] stating that they were walking into Chicago being overtaken by night, they sought [illegible] the Snell House, which has been [illegible] ceded on to the city, when they were [illegible] as stated.

SCHOOL LEASES.

Edmund D. Taylor v. The City. This is a [illegible] proceeding to restrain the city from [illegible] enforce the payment of rent under the [illegible] lately made of school lands. The cases [illegible] materially the same as that preferred [illegible] Bunch, as published yesterday. The [illegible] is the lease of Lot 1, Block 56, School Section [illegible] Section 16, 39, 14, having a front [illegible] feet on Wells street, bounded on the [illegible] of the block, and extending west to the [illegible] Branch of the river.

—Berent Christian Von Wehren v. The [illegible] Proceedings as above, by the lessee of all [illegible] of Lot 16, Block 113, School Section [illegible] Original Town.

—James F. Smith v. The Same. [illegible] above, by the lessee of Lot 15, Block 1, [illegible] Addition.

THE NINTH WARD SUPERVISORSHIP.

Timothy O'Connell v. Michael Fitzgerald. This is an appeal by defendant from the award [illegible] Justice, finding O'Connell to have been [illegible] of Supervisor of the Ninth Ward of the [illegible] the special election held on the 15th day [illegible] last, to fill the vacancy made by the [illegible] Joseph J. Kearney. The official canvass [illegible] eight candidates, among whom were Fitzgerald, receiving 151 votes, O'Connell 158, and [illegible] votes. To procure this result three [illegible] were thrown out. The vote of the [illegible] showed Fitzgerald to have received his [illegible] O'Connell 168 votes.

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

Hall's Safe and Lock Company v. Henry [illegible] ore and James E. Tyler. This is a petition [illegible] the enforcement of a mechanic's lien [illegible] to deed of the westerly feet of Lot [illegible] Section Addition and building [illegible] known as Honore Block, on the south west [illegible] of Monroe and Dearborn streets. The [illegible] claimed for the erection of nine vault [illegible] cost of which is stated at $6,120.

Superior Court.

PICKLE AND CAMP DOUGLAS.

Chicago Pickle Company v. M. D. [illegible] al. This case, to recover for a [illegible] warranty of a pickle and vinegar factory, was still on trial yesterday. The [illegible] general interest in the testimony [illegible] into the cross-examination of one J. C. [illegible] present a United States ganger, who [illegible] early in the war of the rebellion, he [illegible] a position as Captain of a revenue [illegible] that, when he came back, Governor [illegible] G. Potter, then State Adjutant General, [illegible] that he would build some barracks for [illegible] soldiers, as fast as they arrived. They [illegible] Camp Douglas, and for some reason [illegible] unknown, Fuller selected him as the [illegible] was astonished at this, for he had never [illegible] "so much as a hen-coop," nevertheless he undertook the job, and, "of course, made [illegible] by it."

THE DOCK LINE.

Robert Law v. The City of Chicago. This [illegible] action of ejectment for the recovery of [illegible] covered with water, in Chicago River, [illegible] ing at the southwest corner of the [illegible] half of the [illegible] feet upon Lot 8, of Block 30, School Section [illegible] whence east 16 feet, north 200 feet [illegible] and south 100 feet, to the place of beginning. This is a proceeding which grows out of the [illegible] of the city, passed in 1864 or 1865, by which [illegible] rian proprietors, whose lots bordered [illegible] between Madison and Monroe streets, were [illegible] of an injunction to compel a portion of the [illegible] property for the purpose of widening [illegible] at that time those owners [illegible] claimed, were informed that if [illegible] not remove their docks by a certain [illegible] the city would perform the work. Among [illegible] this direction, Law claims that he was [illegible] owning water lots, set back their docks [illegible] to forty feet, and dredged the river to [illegible] navigable to the new dock line. The city [illegible] however, no proper steps to complete the [illegible] and thence onward the city has refused to [illegible] the land filled up, or the expense of dredging [illegible] removing the docks. This suit is one to [illegible] the possession of the land so given up by [illegible] tor, the plaintiff relying upon his [illegible] of a decision of the Supreme Court, that [illegible] proprietors own to the centre of the [illegible] a navigable stream, subject to the [illegible] navigation. The claim is that the property [illegible] be taken for the public use, except [illegible] assent in law, and upon payment.

CHICAGO LAND FOR CONFEDERATE SCRIP.

Sallie C. Bruce et al. v. Frances Troutman [illegible] This is a bill filed to enforce specific performance of contract to convey an undivided half of the divided half of the east half of the [illegible] the northeast quarter of Section 2, [illegible] which is subdivided into lots [illegible] Lots 11, 12 and 13 in Block 12; Lots [illegible] Block 11; Block 17; lots 2 south half [illegible] and the south half of Block [illegible] in Dyer, Hoe [illegible] and other Subdivision of the west [illegible] quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 21, 11 and 14 east [illegible] The complainants are the heirs [illegible] [illegible] Frances, of Virginia, deceased [illegible] assignee of William E. Simons, of Virginia, who made agreement to purchase, paying [illegible] Confederate Treasury notes, [illegible] the property, for a good warranty deed. The [illegible] was conditional, however upon [illegible] sale by Troutman, in whom the title [illegible] which the claim is now made. Simons & Bruce, the parties to the contract, were both [illegible] of Richmond, Virginia, where the [illegible] was made, aiders and abettors of the rebellion, [illegible] and Bruce a member of the so-called Confederate House of Representatives, being [illegible] of Confederate notes, but the Virginia [illegible] leader of the State they resided [illegible] claimed that Troutman did not convey [illegible] took the purchase price, but kept [illegible] lanimously since [illegible] [illegible] Byrne, A. S. Bradley, [illegible] are charged with having knowledge of [illegible].

RELEASE OF WATER [illegible]

[illegible] v. [illegible] Crowder. This is a bill filed by the [illegible] to procure a release of dower [illegible] the northwest quarter of Section [illegible] of [illegible] east, and the east [illegible] southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of [illegible] 19, 47, 18 (14.25 acres).

INSURANCE CASES.

Frederick J. Kelley, etc., v. Pacific Insurance Company, of San Francisco. Assumpsit. [illegible]

—Same v. Lumbermans' Insurance Company, of Chicago. Assumpsit. Demand, $1,[illegible].

—Same v. New Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company. Assumpsit. Demand, $1,[illegible].

County Court.

POLICEMAN J. J. KELLY.

Estate of William H. Perry. Policeman John J. Kelly was yesterday discharged from the custody of the jailor, in so far as concerns his contempt of court in not paying over money in his hands. He produced his final account and produced the receipt of the County Treasurer for the balance due that estate, the money being deposited with the Treasurer under the statute, there being no one entitled to receive it.

GUARDIAN.

Carstens Brenner was appointed Guardian of Anna, Ella, and John Doresberg, under bond of $12,000.

SETTLED.

Estate of Henry Miller. Declared settled.

—Estate of John A. Nelson. Settled.

—Estate of James Gleason. Settled.

—Estate of Rudolph Doresberg. Settled.

Recorder's Court.

MALICIOUS ARREST.

Charles H. Barnum v. Eugene W. Nohl. Action on the case to recover damages, laid at $[illegible]. Plaintiff charges that defendant wrongfully and maliciously caused his arrest, on the ill intent, on a charge of robbery.

The Police Courts.

WEST SIDE COURT.

From recent information received by the police it is believed that a young man named [illegible] [illegible] in the neighborhood of Lowe [illegible] cers Lee and Chaplin repaired to the corner of Hanover and Twelfth streets, and after a protracted struggle took him into custody. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice Moore yesterday morning, but owing to the absence of important witnesses the hearing was postponed until the 4th prox., on a charge of larceny. Bail was fixed at $10,000. The victim is not expected to recover.

—John Walsh was charged with drunkenness. He acknowledged the corn Quinel, and in extenuation, remarked that he had been troubled with [illegible] for the purpose of proceeding to Canada, and had [illegible] [illegible] as [illegible] and [illegible] to the gallantry as aforesaid. Having given a [illegible] [illegible] Judge, why said the last: "Leave the city, said [illegible] and the [illegible] The Court unwillingly answered, "Ten dollars."

—James Sissa and Geo. Driscoll, two young lads, were having "a time" on Thursday evening, started a skirmish, and were [illegible] [illegible] engaged in a beautiful row. Among other [illegible] knocked the proprietor down, threw all [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the owner of the property, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of fun each.

—Joe Dawson was accused of stealing a coat from No. 90 West Adams street. As the garment was almost worthless, the charge was changed to vagrancy, and was likewise set aside.

—More expensive men were fined $10 and $5 each for neglecting to comply with the city ordinances.

NORTH SIDE COURT.

Mary Brennan, William Hughes and Charles Mary Brennan, Williamson, were charged [illegible] [illegible] were fined $5 each, except Mollie [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Maggie McLellan, a female, were engaged in making as many consecutive hours as she could—always — [illegible] to be a vagrant, and, convicted of vagrancy, fined $10.

—John Morgan, charged with vagrancy, proved to be a vagrant, and, convicted of vagrancy, was fined $10.

—Bridget O'Connor, Ann Hickey, and Ann Curley, same offence as above, were each fined $5.

—Daniel Honrahan, the individual who playfully threw a conductor out of the window of a horse car some time since, waived an examination, and was held in $1,000 bail to the Recorder's Court.

—Patrick J. Doyle, who shot John Snyder, some time since, on Wells street, had a further hearing yesterday. Snyder was in court, although still very weak from the wounds he received. Doyle was held in $3,000 bail for trial at the Recorder's Court.

SOUTH SIDE COURT.

The proceedings before Justice Banyon yesterday morning were devoid of interest. There were but few cases, and none of sufficient importance to merit special remark.

United States Circuit Court.

NEW SUITS.

[illegible] R. Jessup v. Abraham Manor. Assumpsit. [illegible] $5,000.

PATENT CASE.

[illegible] Lamson and Goodnow Manufacturing Company of Massachusetts v. The Chicago Cutlery Manufacturing Company. Bill to restrain infringement upon a patent useful in the manufacture of knives and forks. The patent sought to be protected is one of Joseph W. Gardner, for an improvement in table cutlery.

Circuit Court.

DISMISSAL OF CAUSES.

[illegible] general call of the common law docket, the dismissal of cases not responded to [illegible] reached case No. 5,[illegible]. The call of the day will [illegible] other cases. Subpoenas cases [illegible] [illegible] yesterday and two were certain of [illegible].

SOUTH PARK.

[illegible] Park Commissioners v. Ellen Dickinson [illegible]. Commissioners were appointed in this case to inquire the value of the owners of all lots in [illegible] Subdivision of the east ten acres of [illegible] north half of the south 60.15 acres of the [illegible] west fractional quarter of Section 13, 38, 14 [illegible].

USURY.

[illegible] Simons v. Leonard Rothgerber and Michael [illegible] Mary E. Gordon and the acting Sheriff. [illegible] proceeding on the chancery side of the [illegible] to restrain the levy of an execution upon the [illegible] of complainant. It includes a charge of [illegible] in the making of a loan upon which complainant [illegible] sues. [illegible] Found in the bill, that in [illegible] [illegible] complainant to a property which [illegible] [illegible] to confess judgment. Mrs. Simons states [illegible] December, 1868, Gordon applied to Rothgerber for the loan of $900, which said Rothgerber agreed to advance if he procured the endorsement [illegible] by complainant. It [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to the [illegible] [illegible] appointed to sign a note for the amount. [illegible] [illegible] to her as a note for $900, where [illegible] the being unable to read or write, or even to [illegible] name, made her mark. Subsequently she [illegible] learned that the note was actually for $[illegible], [illegible] the note [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] having meanwhile given Gordon the [illegible] note, an extension of time for payment. When she repudiated, Rothgerber caused [illegible]

Elsewhere.

THE KENNEDY WILL CASE.

YORKVILLE, Ill., May 27.—The proceedings in the Kennedy will case to-day consisted in a number of depositions, including one of Dr. N. S. Davis, in support of the theory that Captain Kennedy was, at the time of the execution of his last will, of unsound mind. A number of depositions of others were also introduced, from Michael Kennedy, Jr., to his father, and his brother Philip, and two from Captain Kennedy to Philip, the apparent object being to show the affectionate relations that existed in previous years between father and children.

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds, conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Friday, May 27.

Twentieth st, 387 ft w of Wentworth av, n f, [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Ryan av, 147 ft s of Stewart av, s f, 25x[illegible]	[illegible]
Maxwell st, n e of Union st, n f, [illegible]	[illegible]
Tyler st, 95 ft w of Centre av, s f, 24x[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee av, 34 ft w of Elston road, s w f, 15x[illegible]	[illegible]
West Indiana st, 100 ft [illegible] of May st, s f, [illegible]	[illegible]
Loomis st, [illegible]	[illegible]
Sedgwick st, [illegible]	[illegible]
Orchard st, [illegible]	[illegible]
Hammond st, n w cor of Macon [illegible]	[illegible]

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Indiana av, 134 ft s of Fifty-ninth st, w f, [illegible]	[illegible]

THE LAW COURTS.

A City Victory—Alleged Fraud—School Land Leases.

Ninth Ward Supervisorship—Who Built Camp Douglas—Pickle Case.

Submerged River Land—Chicago Real Estate for Confederate Scrip.

Supreme Court.

JUDGMENT FOR CITY—A LONG PENDING CASE.

Some years since a young man, Edwin H. Beckley, from Wisconsin, visited the city of Chicago for the advancement of his professional prospects, he being an artist of some promise. He attended a lecture at the then Bryan Hall, and, having listened to the speaker, issued from the very light room into the external darkness of the street, rendered more dark by the removal of a lamp-post from the southeast corner of Clark and Randolph streets. At this corner the stone building now occupied as a jewelry store was in process of erection, and along its east side there was a deep excavation, unguarded by any obstacle to a fall, and rendered more inconvenient by the raising up of the stone sidewalk above the level of the plank way. Mr. Beckley proceeded straightway upon his course and fell into the hole, where he remained, badly injured, until removed by some passer-by and the police. He brought suit in the United States Circuit Court, and, after two trials, obtained a verdict for $6,000, upon which judgment was entered. The city compromised the judgment by the payment of $4,000, and brought suit, under the authority of the United States Supreme Court decision in the Allen Hallett case, to recover that sum from the owners of the property.

[illegible]

The case is of Samuel McCartay et al. v. The City, and the opinion is by Walker, Justice.

[illegible]

Superior Court.

PICKLES AND CAMP DOUGLAS.

[illegible]

THE DOCK LINE.

Robert Law v. The City of Chicago. This is an action of ejectment, for the recovery of premises covered with water, in Chicago (River), [illegible]

CHICAGO LAND FOR CONFEDERATE SCRIP.

[illegible]

INSURANCE CASES.

Frederick J. Kelley, etc., v. Pacific Insurance Company, of San Francisco. Assumpsit. Demand, [illegible]

—Same v. Lumbermans' Insurance Company, of Chicago. Assumpsit. Demand, $1,500.

—Same v. New Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company. Assumpsit. Demand, $1,200.

County Court.

PROBATE—JUDGE J. KELLY.

[illegible]

GUARDIAN.

Carstens Bremer was appointed guardian of Anna, Kila, and John Dorenberg, under bond of $12,000.

SETTLED.

Estate of Henry Miller. Declared settled.
—Estate of John A. Nelson. Settled.
—Estate of James Gleason. Settled.
—Estate of Rudolph Dorenberg. Settled.

Recorder's Court.

MALICIOUS ARREST.

Charles H. Barnum v. Eugene W. Nohl. Action on the case to recover damages, laid at $5,000, for alleged malicious prosecution. [illegible]

The Police Courts.

WEST SIDE COURT.

From recent information received by the police, it is believed that a young man named Dennis Hassett, was the ringleader of the mob at Lyons, and did the stabbing. [illegible]

NORTH SIDE COURT.

[illegible]

United States Circuit Court.

[illegible]

Circuit Court.

[illegible]

Elsewhere.

THE KENNEDY WILL CASE.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds, conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Friday, May 27.

[illegible]

WAR IN CINCINNATI.

A Battle in the "Commercial" Office.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, May 21.

His attempted assault on Mr. J. W. Miller, of this paper, on Tuesday morning, not having been entirely satisfactory to him, Mr. William H. Disney, the astute legal gentleman, tried his luck again yesterday morning, with results somewhat more disastrous to him than those that followed his first exploit. [illegible]

[illegible]

This was the *coup d'état*. Mr. Disney said he wanted it understood that "he was through," and the conflict ceased. [illegible]

[illegible]

Comparison of German and Irish Immigration.

The impression has pretty generally obtained that the percentage of immigrants as between the Germans and Irish is largely in favor of the former. The following comparative tables of Irish and German immigration since 1847, compiled from the books of the Commissioners of Emigration, we take from the New York *Times*:

[illegible]

It will be seen from the above that thus far this year the Germans lead the Irish only 1,029.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 27.

A new financial enterprise is being organized in Washington by somebody who is endeavoring to get up a bank, with its principal office in Washington, and branches in the chief cities, which shall have a sort of quasi endorsement of the government to give it prestige. A Washington despatch of the 25th states that the Senate Finance Committee have agreed to report a bill to incorporate this "Loan and Trust Company of the United States." The bill, containing nine printed pages, provides, in the second section, that this institution shall have the following powers:

[illegible]

The New York *Financial Bulletin* has a lengthy article on the proposed new Constitution of Illinois, [illegible]

[illegible]

There is a fair degree of activity in the money market, and while some of the banks have enough surplus loanable funds to take all the first-class paper offered, others find that the recent increase in the demand from their regular customers absorbs nearly all they care to loan.

The movement of currency to the country continues fair, and though it has been less this week than last, is still positive enough to indicate that the revival of the produce movement which began ten days ago has not experienced any material falling off in the country yet.

Exchange was quoted at from 25c to 50c per $1,000 off for sales between banks to-day. At the counter, bankers sell at from 1-10 premium to par, and buy at from par to 1-10 discount. Buffalo bills are taken at ¼ off, and Oswego bills at ⅜ off.

At the Stock Board to-day sales were:

[illegible]

The range of gold in New York to-day, as telegraphed to Barratt & March, was:

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 27.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, but a rather dull set of markets, though the telegrams from other points were encouraging. [illegible]

[illegible]

In the afternoon, No. 2 spring wheat was in moderate demand and a firmer feeling prevailed, the market closing steady at $1.01¾ seller June and $1.01½@1.01¾ seller May or cash. No. 2 corn closed strong at 83½@83¾c seller June, and 84½c seller last half. Nothing doing in oats, provisions, or lake freights. There was no evening session.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 27.

The following table shows the daily receipts and shipments of live stock during the week up to this evening:

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 27.

LUMBER—No new features were developed in the market to-day. [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 27.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

New York Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE.

[illegible]

TOLEDO.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

[illegible]

BALTIMORE.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

DETROIT.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.... May 27.

[illegible]

CLEARED.... May 27.

[illegible]

Port of Buffalo.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed the Welland Canal.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[illegible]

New Buoys.

[illegible]

Lake Freights.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous Items.

[illegible]

DEATH IN THE BEER POT.

The Champion Beer-Drinkers Drinking Williamsburgh Dry—Two Guzzlers and Two Corpses.

From the New York Sun, May 25.

A fortnight ago Dr. Firmond, of Stagg street, near Leonard, and Mr. Frederick Fries, a wealthy brewer on Bushwick avenue, Williamsburgh, laid a wager concerning the number of glasses of lager beer that each could drink. [illegible]

[illegible]

It is rumored in the neighborhood that much indignation is expressed by the families at the conduct of the saloon keeper, in presenting a bill for one hundred and five glasses of lager beer, and an equal number of Kirschwasser. [illegible] And so the case stands. Williamsburgh is minus two estimable citizens, and the landlord his little bill.

The Abortive Duel—Nobody Hurt—A White Feather Somewhere.

Washington (May 20) Despatch to the New York Herald.

The publication in to-day's *Herald* of the particulars of an abortive duel between Colonel L. P. C. Washington, of Virginia, and Major Benjamin T. Hutchins, of Georgia, has produced very lively comments in this city to-night. [illegible]

[illegible]

—The Franklin (Ky.) *Sentinel* says: "Last Monday, while the wife of Mr. Adam Bonald, of this county, was on her way to Willoughby's store, [illegible] she was attacked by a large grey eagle, [illegible] The eagle measured seven feet from tip to tip.

THE INDIANS.

Correspondence Concerning [illegible] Pacific Railroad.

[illegible]

GUIDE BOOKS.

EUROPEAN GUIDE BOOKS.

[illegible]

S. C. GRIGGS & CO.,
117 & 119 State-st., Chicago.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.

A NEW IMPORTATION.

[illegible]

S. C. GRIGGS & CO.,
117 & 119 State-st., Chicago.

GENTLEMEN'S SUITS.

DRESS SUITS,

In Fine Imported Cloths.

Equal to Custom-made—At Reasonable Prices.

BELDING & CO.,
Corner Randolph & Dearborn-sts.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Private Matters.

Dr. J. H. CLARKE—the old, well-known and reliable Specialist at 126 Clark-st., corner of Madison [illegible]

Your Destiny

[illegible]

Dr. Bassett.

[illegible]

Private Consultations.

[illegible]

Dr. Townsend.

[illegible]

Private Matters.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

ADVERTISEMENT
FOR PROPOSALS FOR
PRINTING AND BINDING
THE
LAWS, JOURNALS, REPORTS, Etc.,
OF THE
27th General Assembly.

[illegible]

EDWARD RUMMEL, Secretary of State.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Rates of Passage Reduced.

[illegible]

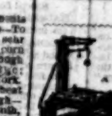
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Through Line to California and China.
FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

[illegible]

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

[illegible]

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

The Popular Tonic of the Age.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
Railway Agents,
12 Wall-st., New York.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

[illegible]

HOOFLAND'S MEDICINES.

THIS IS THE SEASON

Of the Year in which almost every one should use a few bottles of

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

OR

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

They will Purify the Blood.
They will give Tone to the System.
They will give Strength to the Debilitated.
They will give Energy.
They will give Health and Vigor.

THEY DO ALL THIS BY

PURIFYING THE BLOOD

AND STRENGTHENING THE

Digestive Organs.

EXPLANATION.

EXPLANATION.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

[illegible]

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

[illegible]

USE

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

OR

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC!

[illegible]

READ WHAT PEOPLE SAY.

READ WHAT PEOPLE SAY.

[illegible]

"GEO. W. WOODWARD."

[illegible]

"JAMES THOMPSON."

[illegible]

"GEORGE SHARSWOOD."

CAUTION!

[illegible]

CHAS. M. EVANS,
PROPRIETOR,
(FORMERLY C. M. JACKSON & CO.)

PRICES:

[illegible]

SPORTING MATTERS.

The White Stockings Defeat the Janesville Mutuals 74 to 5.

Tour of the Red Stockings—The Forest City Club in New York.

Base Ball.

THE WHITE STOCKINGS AT JANESVILLE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., May 27.—The White Stockings defeated the Mutuals, of Janesville, this afternoon by a score of 74 to 5. A crowd, numbering about 1,000 people, was in attendance, and an immense deal of interest was manifested in the play of the great professional nine of Chicago. The Mutuals are now champions of Wisconsin, but are an organization of average ability; their fielding was especially good, a number of fine catches being made by Frank Smith, in the centre, but they were unable to bat Pinkham, who pitched all but the first inning. The batting of the White Stockings was up to their usual mark, and but for the fact that the fielders of the Mutuals played out nearly double the usual distance, many a long fly, which was caught, would have gone out of reach. The following is

THE SCORE.

[illegible]

Umpire—Stephen Henderson, of the LaCrosse Club. Time of Game—Three hours and five minutes.

TO-DAY.

The White Stockings leave to-morrow morning for Milwaukee, to play the Cream City Club.

UNIVERSITY VS. ACADEMY.

A match game of base ball was played yesterday between the Alphas, of the University, and the Chicago Academy nine, which resulted in favor of the former by a score of 54 to 21, as follows:

THE SCORE.

[illegible]

THE RED STOCKINGS' TOUR.

CINCINNATI, May 27.—The Red Stockings leave on Monday morning, on their third annual tour. They will play the following clubs on the dates announced: Forest City, Cleveland, May 31; Flour City, Rochester, N. Y., June 1; Ontario, Oswego, N. Y., 3d; Old Elm, Pittsfield, Mass., 3d; Harvard, Boston, 4th; Lowell, Boston, 6th; Tri-mountain, Boston, 7th; Clipper, Lowell, 8th; Yale, New Haven, 11th; Mutual, New York, 13th; Union, Morrisania, 15th; Resolute, Elizabeth, N. J., 16th; Eckford, New York, 17th; Stars, Brooklyn, 18th; Amateurs, Newark, 20th; Intrepid, Philadelphia, 21st; Athletic, Philadelphia, 22d; Keystone, Philadelphia, 23d; Pastime, Baltimore, 24th; Maryland, Baltimore, 25th; Olympic, Washington, 26th; and then home.

THE ROCKFORD BOYS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The game of base ball to-day, between the Forest City Club, of Rockford, Ill., and the Unions, of Morrisania, was called at the close of the third inning, on account of a severe rain storm which set in. The score stood 4 to 4, with a prospect of the Western boys coming out victorious.

GARDEN CITY VS. AMATEUR.

These clubs will have a contest to-day, at Ogden Park, and the game will undoubtedly be very pretty and exciting. Both clubs have good nines, and their records thus far this year show that they are capable of doing some very fine playing. It cannot fail to be an interesting game to all who take an interest in base ball.

THE PACIFIC AND BUCKEYE CLUBS will play a game to-day on the Garden City grounds, corner of May and Taylor streets.

Billiards.

RUDOLPHE—DION.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The billiard contest between Rudolphe and Dion, for the diamond cue, comes off next Tuesday.

Pedestrianism.

WESTON WINS—THE WALKIST.

The much-abused Weston has, at last, really won a wager, and accomplished the feat of walking 100 miles inside of 24 hours. [illegible]

NEW YORK, May 27.—Weston, the pedestrian, is arranging to walk fifty miles in ten hours, next Thursday, in response to an invitation from prominent gentlemen. Wilkes' Spirit assails him to-day, and says the actual length of the track is less than was reported by the gentleman who measured it, and that Weston did not really win the race.

The Turf.

RACES AT TERRE HAUTE.

TERRE HAUTE, May 27.—The very successful racing season at this city, closed to-day. The first race was for a purse of $150, $100 to go to the first horse and $50 to the second. Mat Colvin named b. g. Harkaway; D. P. Bissell named b. m. Daisy Dean; W. H. Wilson named c. s. g. Billy Barr, Jr. The race was won by Daisy Dean in three straight heats. Time, 2:41½, 2:45½, 2:48¾.

[illegible]

Yachting.

THE OLD AMERICA TO BE FITTED OUT.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The yacht America, which won the challenge cup in 1851, has been brought to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, from Annapolis, to be thoroughly overhauled. She will take part in the great international regatta next fall.

NIPPED IN THE BUD.

An Enterprising Young Swindler Detected in the Preparation of a Gigantic Fraud.

On Thursday afternoon last a young man called at the store of J. W. Middleton, No. 126 Lake street, and ordered two dies to be made, one to stamp "bills accepted," and the other to stamp checks. He represented himself to be a nephew of Mr. A. B. Goodrich, and said he was the purchasing agent for the Lake Michigan steamboat line. Mr. Middleton, not being favorably impressed with the young man's manner, as soon as he left, went to Mr. Goodrich's office and told him of the order, and asked him about it. Mr. Goodrich was astonished, and remarked that his nephew was not purchasing agent. Fearing that a swindle was about to be perpetrated, after thanking Mr. Middleton for the information, he called upon Superintendent Kennedy, and told him what he had learned. Detective Sam. Ellis was instructed to look up the young man, and, yesterday afternoon, arrested him.

[illegible]

AN ENJOYABLE OCCASION.

Reunion of Scotchmen at the Briggs House—Presentation to Mr. Peter Macfarlane.

A very pleasant social reunion took place last evening, at the Briggs House, where a number of our most prominent citizens assembled for the purpose of paying a tribute of respect to a gentleman who has long held a place in the affections of his countrymen of this city. The occasion was the retirement from business of Mr. Peter Macfarlane, [illegible]

Present were Hon. John Wentworth, General McArthur, Mr. R. H. Skinner, Mr. Alexander White, Mr. McGlashan, Mr. Booth, and a number of prominent members of the St. Andrew's and St. George's Societies. The chair was taken by Mr. John Alston, who [illegible]. The proceedings were opened by Rev. Robert Alston, who invoked the divine blessing.

As soon as the supper was over, Mr. Alston rose, and, addressing himself to the principal guest of the evening, said that the occasion of his retirement from business had been chosen as a fit and proper time for his friends to pay a mark of respect to him. [illegible]

Mr. Macfarlane rose as soon as the applause subsided, and in a brief speech returned his thanks to the party for their handsome gift, which he said he would be glad to hand down, if he could, to his children's children. [Laughter.] That was rather doubtful, but while there was life there was hope. However, he would cherish the gift with pride as long as he lived, and look back upon the present occasion as one of the happiest moments of his life.

Other speeches followed, including a characteristic one from Mr. Wentworth, who gave Mr. McFarlane special credit for having always kept a pure Sunday, [illegible] place on the Lord's day. The party had a jolly time, and kept it up till a late hour in the evening.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

The benefit of Mr. Chanfrau, last evening, was a reminiscence of the olden time, for it recalled the immortal Toodles, the jolly Protean Jerry Clip, and the characteristic Mose, the New York fireman, whom Chanfrau, years ago, made the furore of the stage. The large audience were kept in good humor throughout, although all three of the plays belong to a former generation, and the heartiest enjoyment of them is that which is connected with association. His Toodles was full of broad humor, although it followed the conventional stage business which Burton used to give it. His Jerry Clip was remarkable, especially in the imitations, which, in some instances, were wonderfully true to life. His Mose was the old Mose, the only Mose, and the familiar characters of Sykesy and Liz were there, too, only that at the close the fire scene from the "Streets of New York" was interpolated. This evening Mr. Chanfrau closes his engagement.

MUSEUM.

"Fernande," which is the hit of the season, is still on the boards at the Museum.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

The Minstrels close their season this evening, and the indications are that the audience will be the largest ever known in that theatre.

THE HALF-ORPHAN CONCERT.

The concert for the half-orphans, to-night, at Farwell Hall, promises to be one of the best ever offered by local talent, and quite equal to the best we have from the most distinguished foreign artists. The time has come when the musical ability of Chicago has reached that high standard, that an entertainment like this is possible. A few years ago concerts by local talent were generally very dreary affairs, and it required a strong love of the cause for which they were given to induce any real lover of music to attend them. Now it is far different, and with artists like Mrs. Huck, Mr. Pease, Mr. Groscurth and others, and the full charms of the Concordia, a most attractive programme can be produced. We hope to see a large attendance, both as a compliment to the artists who so kindly render their services, and for the benefit of one of our most deserving and useful charities, which is greatly in need of assistance. The programme for this concert is as follows:

PART I.

1. Night Song ... Gurlitt
2. Terzetto, from "William Tell" ... Rossini
3. Song—Waldvoglein ... Abt
4. Cachoucha Caprice for Piano ... Raff
5. "The Tear" ... Stigelli
6. "Ave Verum Corpus," for full chorus with organ and piano accompaniment ... Mozart

PART II.

7. Quintette from Magic Flute ... Mozart
8. Aria—"O mio Fernando" ... Donizetti
9. Fantasie on Themes from "Cristino e la Comare" ... [illegible]
10. Duet from Magic Flute ... Mozart
11. "Ave Maria" from Saponia—violin, organ, and piano ... Gounod
12. "On the Beautiful Rhine"—Grand male chorus with tenor and baritone solo ... Kucken

Conductor ... Wm. Groscurth

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Announcements.

We call the attention of our readers to the lecture to be given to-night at Crosby's Music Hall, for the benefit of the French Benevolent Society, of this city. Besides accomplishing a charitable object, those who attend will be amply repaid. Mr. L. H. Frechette, well known as a brilliant writer and eloquent speaker, will treat of the "Future of the United States." Mr. De la Fontaine, an eminent chemist, and, of late, Professor of Chemistry and Natural Sciences at the University of Geneva, will lecture on "The World," illustrating it by numerous and brilliant experiments. He will give a series of views of the best known constellations, and numerous monuments of America and Europe, using for that purpose a new light never before employed in this country, and known as the Zoetrope Light.

—The Alexian Brothers, being anxious to promote medical knowledge, have arranged for the delivery of a free clinic at their hospital, North Franklin street, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock to-day. Dr. A. J. Baxter, surgeon of the institution, will lecture.

—D. W. Whittle will lead the noon-day prayer meeting to-day, in lower Farwell Hall. Young men's prayer meeting this evening in the same place at eight.

—The last meeting of the State Microscopical Society, before summer vacation, will be held at the Academy of Sciences, this evening.

Taylor's Battery.

At the meeting of Taylor's Battery Association, held last evening, a committee, consisting of J. B. Dutch, J. W. Porter, and Albert Dickson, was appointed to take charge of decorating the graves of their deceased comrades, and it was arranged to meet at the Kinzie street depot at 1:30 p. m., on Monday, to proceed in company to Rose Hill to complete the decorations and join in the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument. All members that can meet the committee at Rose Hill, on Sunday, to assist in decorating, are earnestly invited. Train leaves at 1:30 p. m.

Meteorological.

Meteorological record for May 27, 1870, as reported by J. G. Langguth, Jr., optician, 117 Randolph street, correspondent to the Smithsonian Institute. [illegible]

Personal.

John F. Finnerty, night reporter of the Republican, and Charley Northrup, holding the same position on the Times, left for Canada, yesterday, to assist their countrymen in capturing the Dominion.

Yesterday's Fires.

The alarm from Box No. 298, at 12:20 this morning, was caused by the partial burning of the two-story frame house No. 169 North Union street. It is owned by Mr. Martin, and occupied by Fr. Weingarten and John McSauley. [illegible] A defective chimney was the cause.

—At fifteen minutes before 1 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a pile of shavings in front of the planing mill of Mr. Mendson, No. 259 West Twenty-second street, took fire and were extinguished before any damage had been done. One of the employes, it is supposed, threw the ashes from his pipe among the shavings.

Miscellaneous.

O. C. Gibbs, Secretary of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, writes that "two young women, one of whom gives the name of Willis, are soliciting money for an ex-soldier named Scott, the latter represented to be in needy circumstances. Inquiry at the place where he is said to live, shows that there is no one of that name in that locality. The same swindle was perpetrated last year. People will always be justified in withholding contributions in such cases until the same have been investigated."

—The Board of Public Works opened bids yesterday for curbing, excavating, filling, and paving North avenue, from Wells street to the river. [illegible]

—A sample of the fish he catches, and of his skill as a fisherman, W. F. Durant, Esq., on yesterday, sent some fine bass and pickerel to the local department of this paper. They were caught at Lake Oconomowoc, some 20 miles west of Milwaukee. Thanks, Mr. Durant.

—Colonel R. M. Hough, formerly a prominent merchant of Chicago, is now managing his farm of 1,600 acres in Bloomington, DuPage County. [illegible]

—A bay horse was picked up on Rush street, near Ohio, last evening, by Policeman Meagher, and taken to the Armory, where it awaits an owner.

THE COUNTY JAIL.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I noticed a letter in your paper of this date signed by "Human Rights," giving an account of the abuse of an insane man in the County Jail, on Saturday last, which, as far as I can learn, is entirely without foundation. If, however, "Human Rights" will call upon me (as he should have done in the first place, before rushing before the public), and furnish me with the names of the witnesses, [illegible] I shall take steps to guard against a repetition. Trusting that "Human Rights" will consider me one of those who wish his name and the names of his witnesses for a proper purpose, I remain, yours, &c.,

EDGAR L. CLEAVES, Coroner and Acting Sheriff.

CHICAGO, May 27, 1870.

Liberia Coffee.

That enterprising firm, the great India Tea Company, whose mammoth warerooms are located at No. 118 Clark street, have just received a large invoice of old Liberia coffee, acknowledged by all experts to be the finest coffee in the world. [illegible]

The Advance.

This excellent paper, which Henry Ward Beecher says is now "standing fairly on the highest ground yet reached by religious journals in America," [illegible]

DECORATION DAY.

Circular from the Committee of Arrangements.

To the Patriotic Citizens of Chicago and Cook County:

The undersigned, a sub-committee appointed by the representatives of the Grand Army of the Republic, Bridges' Battery Association, and the Joint Committee of the Board of Supervisors of Cook County and Board of Trade of Chicago, having in charge arrangements for the decoration of the graves of deceased soldiers, in conformity with orders from the Commander of the G. A. R., and the action of the Congress of the United States designating Monday, May 30, for such decoration, and also arrangements for the public dedication of the monuments erected by the county and Board of Trade to the memory of soldiers generally, and by Bridges' Battery Association to the memory of their fallen comrades, would respectfully invite the people of Cook County to visit the several cemeteries on that day, bringing with them floral offerings to be strewn over the graves of the heroic dead, and to join in the ceremonies connected with the dedication of the two monuments, which will occur at Rose Hill Cemetery.

Those who may not be able to attend in person are requested to send their offerings of flowers, evergreen wreaths, etc., to the several cemeteries or to the committees named below, and they will be properly distributed.

Committees at Rose Hill Cemetery—Colonel L. Shaffner, Captain J. W. Brockway, and Captain A. Erbe. At Graceland—Edgar Sanders, Esq., Captain J. Stewart, and Captain J. Stevens. At Calvary—Colonel Owen Stewart and Captain John Harrington. At Oakwood—Major L. P. Holden, and Captain G. F. Robinson at the German Lutheran Cemetery.

It is hoped that contributions of flowers and other appropriate mementoes will be generously and freely taken or sent as indicated, that no grave may be neglected and no soldier forgotten.

To the ladies, whose hearts are ever enlisted in the cause of the soldier, and whose hands are ever ready to minister to his needs while in camp, field, or hospital, we especially commend these suggestions, looking to them for such contributions and aid as their judgment may dictate as suitable for such an occasion.

All contributions for the decorations should be taken or sent to the several cemeteries early on Monday.

The committee desire to impress it upon the citizens that, in the matter of decorations, it is proposed that it shall be a free-will offering, without recourse to solicitations for money to purchase mementoes with which to honor the dead, or any means designed to induce other than entirely voluntary responses. Let the hearts of the people freely respond to this invitation, and their hands cheerfully place over the last resting place of the honored soldier this simple but expressive tribute to his memory.

The services in connection with the dedication of the two monuments will take place at 2 o'clock p. m., and will consist of prayer, short addresses, music by a quartette and chorus, reading of a poem, &c. The full programme of which will be published in the newspapers of Sunday and Monday.

As it is impracticable to hold public services at each of the cemeteries, a cordial invitation is extended to all military organizations, the Board of Supervisors, the Board of Trade and patriotic citizens generally to attend at Rosehill. Cars will leave via the Milwaukee Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad at such times as may suit the convenience of all who may wish to attend. Fare for the round trip, 25 cents.

Cars via the Illinois Central Railroad will leave the Central Depot for Oakwood at 8:30 and 9:00 a. m., and 12:10, 3:00, and 4:45 p. m., stopping at all stations. Fare for the round trip, 25 cents.

CHAS. RANDOLPH, L. A. WHITE, JULIUS WHITE, Sub-Committee.

J. W. PRESTON, L. SHAFFNER, R. W. SMITH, JOS. STOCKTON, FRANK MORGAN, W. W. BENNETT, JAS. CHRISTIAN, J. GREENHUT, L. A. WHITE, J. W. BROCKWAY, JULIUS WHITE, OWEN STEWART, J. P. RUMSEY, E. F. C. KLOKKE, A. ERBE, A. SCHMIDT,

General Committee of Arrangements.

NORTH FRANKLIN STREET.

Opposition to its Being Opened Through from Division to Sigel Street.

A meeting of the property-holders interested in the proposed opening of Franklin street, from Division to Sigel street, a distance of three blocks, in order to make that thoroughfare continuous, was held at No. 422 North Wells street last evening. The ordinance, ordering the opening, has been passed by the Common Council, but the assessments have not yet been made.

The meeting convened for the purpose of getting at an expression of opinion on the part of those directly interested. Judging from the tone of those present, a majority are decidedly opposed to the movement. Many claimed that the proposed opening was engineered in favor of a few who expect to be placed in possession of corner lots, while others declared, on the ground that the street would not run through the centre of the land, and thus favor one side more than the other.

The meeting was organized by the election of M. Sullivan to the chair.

Mr. John Sullivan said the neighborhood was already overtaxed. Within a short time, they had been called upon to improve Division, Wells, and Sedgwick streets, to open Goethe street, and, if Franklin street were put on the top of that, it would break their backs.

Mr. J. G. Muller remarked that he did not want to be dragged by the hair of the head to pay for the improvement. Most of the people in the neighborhood were poor, and had not yet paid for their little property, and an additional tax would utterly ruin them. He felt like helping his neighbors, and he therefore opposed the improvement.

Others spoke in the same vein, after which it was moved to appoint a committee of five to procure signatures to a remonstrance to be presented to the Common Council. Messrs. M. and J. Sullivan, J. G. Muller, Frank Monegan, and Jonas Cook were appointed such committee.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Fashion Magazine.

The Chicago Magazine for June is for sale to-day by the Western News Company and all book stores. It has three pages of fine instrumental music from Messrs. Root & Cady, a beautiful colored fashion plate, two pages of fashion illustrations, a full-page picture landscape, and many other valuable features. The cover pattern this month is a nobby jacket, or basque, which any lady can use at home. Much valuable information is given through the pages of the magazine, besides the stories and poems for fireside reading. Subscriptions, $3 per year; single copies 25 cents. Mrs. M. L. Rayne, editor and proprietor.

WISCONSIN.

The Weather—Annual Report of the State Insurance Commissioner.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, May 27.—There have been heavy rains in the southeastern part of the State from Grant to Columbus County within a few days, giving the ground a thorough soaking, and crops in that region are reported as in perfect condition.

The first annual report of the Insurance Department of this State, is just issued from the Secretary's office. It shows that in Wisconsin within the last five years there has been $6,696,515 paid as premiums for fire and marine insurance; $4,151, 531 for life insurance; and that there has been $2, 571,601 of fire and marine losses, and $76,873 life losses paid. [illegible]

Murder at Racine.

RACINE, WIS., May 27.—Yesterday afternoon a dispute arose between A. P. Martin and D. West, residents of Raymond, twelve miles from here. The former drew a knife and stabbed the latter through the abdomen, from which he died at 4 o'clock this morning. The altercation was in reference to the collection of a bill West owed Martin's father for medicine. Martin came here and gave himself up to the authorities last evening. Great excitement prevails among the friends of the murdered man, who was greatly respected. He was 21 years old and a farmer.

Railroad Aid Proposition Defeated.

MILWAUKEE, May 27.—The Board of Supervisors of Milwaukee County, by a vote of 11 to 8, to-day, refused to grant aid to the Milwaukee & Northern Railroad Company. The Milwaukee & Manitowoc Railroad Company regard this as an endorsement of their road.

FIRES.

Destructive Fire in the Canadian Woods—Eight Persons Burned to Death, and 4,500 Persons Rendered Destitute.

QUEBEC, May 27.—A destructive fire is raging at Saguenay, covering an area of five miles wide by thirty in length. Over five hundred families, numbering 4,500 persons, are rendered destitute. Six adults and two children have perished in the flames. A wharf at Ha Ha Bay and several churches have been burned. The fire originated in the woods.

Two Boys Burned to Death.

MILWAUKEE, May 27.—The house and barn of Frank Bonlins, at Two Rivers, were burned, yesterday afternoon. Two little boys, having procured some matches, went into the barn and set fire to some straw, which soon enveloped the barn in flames. They were between 5 and 6 years old; one a son of Mr. Bonlins, the other a son of a widow named Battell.

New Railroad Arrangement—The Farmers' Railroad.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., May 27.—Arrangements have been completed for running through trains between Peoria and St. Louis on and after Monday next, over the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad, to this place, thence over the Toledo, Wabash & Western Road to Chapin, and thence over the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Road to St. Louis. Two passenger trains will run each way daily. These trains will make close connections at Peoria with the trains on the Chicago & Rock Island Road for Chicago.

Mr. M. P. Ayres, President of the Illinois Farmers' Railway, has just returned from the East. He reports that they have been successful in effecting arrangements for beginning at an early day the construction of the Farmers' Road. [illegible] Mr. Ayres will immediately thereafter put twenty miles of the road under contract. There is no doubt but those towns will raise the required sum, so it may be considered a fixed fact that the work of constructing the Farmers' Road will be commenced within thirty days from this date.

British War Vessels Ordered to the Bay of St. Lawrence.

HALIFAX, May 27.—Two more British war vessels—the Royalist and Philomel—are ordered to the fishing grounds.

Death of an Old Publisher.

BOSTON, May 27.—Nathaniel Willis, founder of the Portland Argus and Youth's Companion, died to-day, aged 90 years.

The State Capital of Connecticut.

HARTFORD, CONN., May 27.—At a special town meeting a vote was passed authorizing the appropriation of $500,000 for building a new State House in this city, provided the constitutional amendment, making Hartford the capital of the State, be adopted.

Conviction of a Fratricide.

JANESVILLE, Wis., May 27.—The jury in the case of George Barrett, who has been on trial this week for murdering his brother, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree this noon.

Highly Important Information—Composition of a Peanut.

The Petersburg (Va.) Index publishes the following letter under the head "Pea-nut Culture; Indications of Science:"

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1870.

SIR: The following is the result of the examination of the ground or pea-nut forwarded by you to this Department, accompanying your letter of March 8:

Husk and nut, in 100 parts.

Water (moisture)	5.80
Albuminous and fibrous matters, with starch	75.25
Oil	16.00
Ash	2.81
Loss	.14
Total	100.

Husk and seed separately, in 100 parts:

	Seed.	Husk.
Moisture	5.31	[illegible]
Albuminous matters and farina	73.71	[illegible]
Cellulose (fibre)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ash	1.77	11.38
Oil	14.00	[illegible]

[illegible]

with traces of alkaline chlorides and [illegible] the phosphoric acid being united with [illegible] ash of the husk differs in containing chiefly carbonate salt and phosphates of lime and magnesia.

Every hundred pounds of nut yields two pounds of ash, and any manure should be applied to keep up that proportion. The manure pointed out by the analysis is bone phosphate and ashes, applied separately of course—the ashes before planting, the phosphate subsequently. Respectfully,

HORACE CAPRON, Commissioner.

ILLINOIS.

The Late Reunion of the Fourteenth Illinois Regiment—Letter from Senator Yates.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., May 27.—The following letter was written by Senator Yates, to be read on the occasion of the Fourteenth Illinois Regiment reunion, in this city, on the 25th instant, but was delayed in the mails, and did not reach here until this morning:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21, 1870.

"*To General Henry Case, Jacksonville, Ill.:*

"Will you give me the honor, as a citizen of Morgan County, of recording my name, and expressing my gratitude to yourself and other soldiers of the gallant Fourteenth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers who have survived to witness the triumph of their sufferings and valor in the salvation of our country? Will you allow me to say that, though I am far away from you, I shed a sincere tear for the noble dead of the regiment who sleep in patriotic and immortal graves on so many fields of glory? Also, let me add my humble condolence to the fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, and sons and daughters who mourn the loss of their loved ones in our great cause for Union and Liberty. Let me also be understood as giving my thanks to the citizens of Morgan County, and to Mayor Branson and the council of the most beautiful city on the continent, Jacksonville, and to all who so highly honor themselves by expressing their gratitude to the living soldiers, and the memory of our precious dead. My connection with the war, and with the Twenty-first Regiment, officered by my hand, inspire a wish on my part to have an honorable seat with you, but my health and duties forbid. In conclusion, therefore, it was, the people of the United States, shall faithfully secure to ourselves and our children the real objects for which the war was fought, then the blood of our soldiers will not be on our hands. Otherwise, I say, God save the Republic, and save us—myself, and one, and all—from the agency we have had in it.

"Your friend,

"RICHARD YATES."

Stabbing Case at Rock Island—Fatal Result of a Bar-Room Affray—Decoration Day.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., May 27.—A colored deck-hand on the Northern Line steamer Dubuque, was this morning stabbed in the bowels by the Captain of the watch. The wound will probably prove fatal.

Michael Hogan, the man who was shot in a Swedish saloon in Moline, on the 16th instant, died in this city to-day. Through a trick of the attorney's, the murderer has escaped.

The Tinnett divorce case, one of the filthiest ever heard in the county, is dragging its slow progress through the Circuit Court.

Great preparations are making in this city and Moline for decorating the soldiers' graves on the island, on the 30th.

Runaway Accident.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MORRIS, May 27.—Last evening, when a son of Mr. George H. Hall, of Norman Township, in this county, was returning home from this city, the horse took fright and ran away, throwing Hall, Jr., out of the wagon and seriously injuring his hips and head. At a late hour this morning he was considered out of danger.

Bridge Repairs at Ottawa Completed.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, May 27.—The trestle work of the Ottawa, Oswego & Fox River Valley Railroad, which was blown down a few weeks ago, has been thoroughly strengthened and put in its place again, and is now ready for use.

Weather clear and cool.

A Row in Court—Railroad Items.

PEORIA, Ill., May 27.—Yesterday afternoon, Judge Puterbaugh, Judge of the Circuit Court, struck with his fist ex-Judge Weed, for using very insulting language. Sympathy is entirely with Puterbaugh. Weed insulted presiding Judge Powell in the same manner, about fifteen years ago, and got hit with a cane.

Prominent gentlemen are turning their attention to the Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Railway, with the intention of attempting to get it here, with a good prospect of success.

Convention Called to Nominate a Candidate for Judge in the Sixth Judicial District.

STERLING, Ill., May 27.—The members of the bar in the thirteen counties included in the proposed Sixth Judicial District have selected one delegate from each county, to meet at Dixon, Ill., at 12 o'clock, noon, of June 1, 1870, to provide for calling a convention to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court for that District, to be voted for on the 2d day of July next.

The Judicial Election in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 27.—The entire Democratic judicial ticket was elected yesterday by majorities ranging from 300 to 400.

A TERRIFIC CROCKERY CONTEST.

Employing All the Stratagems of War to Oust a Tenant—Storming, Bombarding, and Undermining—Smashing All the Crockery in the Store—Tearing the Roof and Walls to Pieces—$10,000 Damages.

From the New York Sun, May 26.

Mr. Armstrong, Assistant Superintendent of the Department for the Survey and Inspection of Buildings, was yesterday called to take a look at the house No. 366 Bowery, which seemed in momentary danger of tumbling down and burying its inmates in the ruins. Mr. Armstrong, on arriving at the place, immediately ordered the work to be discontinued until the Superintendent of his department shall have decided in regard to the matter. The case, which is now to be laid before Superintendent Macgregor, is rather interesting.

The building is occupied by a Mr. Levine, who has carried on a crockery business in the store and basement for the last ten years, and since a short time lives in the upper portion of the house with his family. Last February, through a third party, he took a lease of the building for one year, to date from the first of the present month. Unfortunately for him, in the latter part of March the house took fire, and was badly damaged, though not so severely as to make it impossible to repair it.

Here now the owner, Mr. W. H. Wyman, made his appearance. He thought this a good opportunity for tearing his house down, and erecting a finer one in its place. Mr. Levine, however, had no notion of giving up his lease, if he could help it, and removing from a place in which he had traded so long, and was so well known, without some recompense. He was willing to let Mr. Wyman carry out his plans, but demanded in return the first choice of the buildings which were to be erected on the site of the old one.

Mr. Wyman would not listen to anything of the kind. He was determined that Levine should unconditionally vacate the premises. Yet, determined as he was, still more determined was Levine, and especially Mrs. Levine, a resolute woman, who, when treated unfairly, will not budge an inch, even though she is to die for it.

Wyman meditated upon the best course to pursue in the matter. He applied to Mr. Macgregor for permission to oust his obstreperous tenants, but when the house was inspected, it was ascertained that it was not half damaged by fire, and that, consequently, the inmates had an undeniable right to its possession until their lease expired. Baffled at this point, Wyman looked for some point by which he might carry the fortress of the enemy by storm. He swore he would tear the house piece by piece from over the heads of the occupants. He saw that the chimneys were in such a dilapidated state as to make their fall imminent, and inasmuch as men were at work on the adjoining piece of ground, and such an accident might endanger their lives, he applied for and received permission to tear the chimneys down.

Here was an opening, and he improved it. He demolished the chimneys, and with them tore a great piece out of the side of the house. The bricks and dirt he had buried in every direction. They fell upon the stairs and crockery ware, and spread ruin all through the store. His workmen, by his order, spent as little time as possible in looking where the bricks went to; two, however, who pitied the victims, did their work with unwilling hearts and arms, and left their addresses with the Levines in case they ever wished to call upon them to testify in court. The workmen at first carried the brick and dirt into the street, but their overseer, foreman, or whatever he was, soon taught them better.

He knocked a hole into the floor of the store, and through that had all the *debris* shovelled into the basement, where a large quantity of glassware was stored. When the work of desolation was completed, the spectacle was appalling. Great holes were everywhere to see the sky through; what had not been burned by the fire, was broken and torn to pieces by Mr. Wyman. Not a board or rafter would have been left standing had not an injunction been procured restraining all parties from touching the walls of the house. Yet amid all this, Mrs. Levine stood firm as a rock. She said, sooner than be forced from the house she would have it tumble in ruins about her head.

Her children she had sent to a friend; and as for herself and husband, they would see the end of the matter. They had lived in that house for ten years, had spent hundreds of dollars for repairs and additions, and would not now be driven out of it. They called in witnesses to see the damage they had suffered, and then brought a suit against their unrelenting assailant for $10,000. They have now one battered room in which they sleep, a small pantry in which they cook their meals, and the store in which "confusion worse confounded" reigns supreme. The life they lead may be imagined; but then this is their castle, and they will not give up the key. Wyman, seeing how little he had accomplished, now began manœuvering from a different point.

Adjoining No. 366 there is a lot of ground 17 feet wide, which Wyman had sold some time ago to a Mr. Freelander. On this the latter now has men at work for building purposes, who, in their operations, are putting themselves as well as the Levines in great danger. Wyman is, by law, required to support the exposed wall of his house in a case like this, and has been served with a notice calling on him to do so now. As yet, however, he has done nothing of the kind. Little could delight him more than that the catastrophe he is longing for should be superinduced simply by masterly inactivity on his own part. That would be a stroke of genius; but inasmuch as Mr. Armstrong has been brought to observe the matter and it has been laid before Mr. Macgregor, the strategic landlord may find his hopes dashed to the ground.

Railroads.

—At the election held in East Saginaw, Mich., May 25, to vote on the question of granting aid to the extent of $150,000 to the proposed Saginaw & St. Clair Railroad, it was carried by a majority of 727. There were but 21 votes cast against it.

—The Cleveland Herald of the 25th says: "We understand that the Oil Creek Extension of the Lake Shore Road was completed to Oil City and connected with the Oil Creek Road on Saturday last. In making this connection it became necessary for the track to cross the tracks of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway. Great difficulty was experienced by the Lake Shore people in making this crossing, owing to an Erie Railway train constantly moving over the point of crossing for two or three days; but the Erie men, becoming tired of the contest, withdrew for a time, when the track was put down in good shape, so that all roads were in as good a condition as before. Monday morning, before daybreak, a large mob were brought down to the 'field of action' on one of the Erie trains, and were at once put to the task of destroying the track and property of the Lake Shore Company."

FOREIGN.

Further Comments of the London Press on the Fenian Question.

An Edition of Commissioner Wells' Report Printed in London.

The Situation in Cuba.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GLASGOW, May 27.—There are on the stocks of one ship-building establishment in this city eight iron-clad steamers, and two others will be commenced immediately.

LONDON, May 27.—The Fenian movements on the New York and Vermont border are still anxiously watched, and are the topics uppermost in newspaper comments. The Morning Standard thinks the United States has not the courage to embroil itself with Great Britain on a question so contemptible as the Fenian invasion.

The Times refers to the vigilant Canadian Government, firm attitude of the United States, and absolute imbecility of the Fenians, to prove that further aggressions upon Canada are, if not impossible, at least impracticable.

The Times again expresses its admiration for the loyalty and vigor displayed by President Grant. It is unable however to express its indignation at the object for which the American and Canadian troops have been put in motion. It applies to the affair such words as "abominable pillage," "slaughter," "outrageous murderers," etc.

Mrs. Motley, wife of the American Minister, gave a grand dinner last evening, which was largely attended.

LONDON, May 27.—The Coroner's inquest at Uxbridge on the bodies of the Marshal family resulted in a verdict that the deceased came to their deaths at the hands of the parties now under arrest. The victims were buried to-day. A large crowd attended the funeral.

The decision on the appeal of Sir Charles Mordaunt, for a continuation of proceedings for divorce against Lady Mordaunt, is promised for next Tuesday.

The Government of India opposes the interference of the home government in the opium trade in any other way than by the imposition of a heavy duty.

Davitt and Wilson, alleged Fenians, were arrested in this city to-day on information given the authorities by Corydon. When taken into custody they were found to be armed.

The widow of Bishop Heber died, to-day, at an advanced age.

The Cobden Club reprints for universal circulation the last report of Hon. David A. Wells, United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

LONDON, May 27.—In the Lords, to-day, Earl Granville said if the Irish Land bill reached the House early next week, he should move to adjourn the debate to June 13, when the bill should have a second reading.

Earl Kimberley moved the second reading of the bill repealing the Ecclesiastical Titles act. The Lord Chancellor explained that this measure was rendered necessary by the extinction of the Irish Church Establishment. The bill was read a second time and the House adjourned.

In the Commons Mr. Monsell denied that there was any connection between the Fenian invasion and the Red River rising. The government had received no information of such movement, either in Winnipeg or on the Canadian frontier, nor was there reason to anticipate any.

The Postmaster General introduced some improvements contemplated in the postal service, among them are reduction of postage on journals and printed matter, and transmission by mail at the half-penny rate of cards with an address on one side and a short communication on the other.

The House had a very long discussion on false weights and measures, and adulteration of food. No action.

Mr. Foster explained the new bill providing for education in districts where no facilities now exist. A protracted discussion followed, until adjournment, when only twenty-six members were present.

PLYMOUTH, May 27.—The steamship Hammonia, from New York, arrived last night.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 27.—Yesterday there was a meeting of the Council Ministers to deliberate on the form of discussion in the coming session of the Corps Legislatif. To-day it is hinted that the members of the ministry are very uneasy. Last evening there was a private reunion of Radicals in the Belleville quarter. Gambetta made a speech to the effect that there must be no more violence. Our triumph, he said must be through universal suffrage. These sentiments were applauded to the echo.

PARIS, May 27.—In the Corps Legislatif, the interpellation of reasons for the dissolution of the Plebiscitary Committee was submitted. Mr. Ollivier gave an explanation, which was so satisfactory that the House voted the order of the day. The members of the Left only dissenting. There were demonstrations of approbation from both the right and left wings of the chamber, and the new Ministry enters on its labors with an expression of confidence voted by an overwhelming majority.

A violent disturbance was created to-day, at the lecture of Edward Laboulaye, before the Law School. The students interrupted the Professor with a storm of hisses, and forced him to leave the hall. The students followed Laboulaye into the street, where the demonstration continued. The Professor finally escaped, but with much difficulty. A number of prominent actors in the affair were arrested.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 27.—The Cortes are averse to the bestowing of royal prerogatives on Serrano. In the Cortes yesterday, General Prim assured the adherents of Espartero that he considered the refusal of their chief final and decisive, and they must now endeavor to consolidate the regency.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 27.—The Emperor Alexander is to abdicate in favor of his eldest son, if there is no improvement in his health.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, May 27.—Bismarck has made proposals to the great powers that they take pointed action for the suppression of piracy in Chinese waters. The governments of Great Britain and the United States have signified their acceptance of the proposition.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, May 27.—The new Ministry is now definitely formed, as follows: Saldanha, President of the Council and Minister of War and Foreign Affairs; Sampaio, Interior; Preira, Finance; Andrade, Marine. The new Ministers yesterday took the oath of allegiance.

WEST INDIES.

NEW YORK, May 27.—A respectable person, well known here, arrived yesterday on the Moro Castle from Nuevitas, bringing important despatches for General Jordan from the Cuban Government. It is said that some of these relate to a resolution of the Cuban Congress in condemnation of certain declarations made in this country by a prominent Cuban official, and which have been the theme of much comment by the journals of the insurgents in this country. This gentleman confirms the reports heretofore published to the effect that the visit of De Rodas to Puerto Principe has not been attended with good results, and that all the column which marched from that city have returned with little glory. It is stated that the Cubans entered Puerto Principe in small squads, taking out all they desired.

The insurgent Colonel Cornelio Perro, with a large force, is near the city. The defeat of Brigadier General Netenier by the forces of Marmol, near Santiago de Cuba, is confirmed.

The manifesto of Arango has produced no effect among the patriots other than of contempt.

HAVANA, May 27.—All the journals ridicule the expedition of the steamer George B. Upton, and say she will share the fate of the Hornet and Lillian.

WOMEN.

Mr. Mill and Mr. Ruskin on Women's Rights and Duties.

Mr. Mill, writing to thank Mlle. Daubie for a copy of her book, entitled *La Condition Morale de la Femme, Pauvre au 19eme Siecle*, says:

"I wish that this book could be read from beginning to end by all men and all women of the so-called enlightened classes. I believe it would cause many of them to be ashamed of their culpable inaction in the presence of such frightful evils and such monstrous injustice. Unfortunately, France is far from possessing that had pre-eminence which you attribute to it. Social reformers are always prone to believe that other countries are in advance of their own. Unhappily, the difference is too frequently more apparent than real. You bestow, in many passages, praises upon England, to which it has no right upon the subject in question; while, again, those in England who would uphold the cause of women frequently insist that their condition is much better in France. Unhappily, both are mistaken. As to the beginning which has been made here, with a view to the regulation of prostitution, and which it is being attempted to extend, your book is sufficient to condemn it without appeal. The attempt has called here a very serious opposition. An association of women, some of whom are highly distinguished, has been formed to excite public opinion against this deplorable system. They are well seconded by men, and there is reason to hope that not only will the system be not pushed further, but that what has been done will necessarily be undone."

Mr. Ruskin, at the close of a recent lecture on war, addressed to the Royal Military College, Woolwich, made the following remarks to the ladies present:

"You may wonder, perhaps, that I have spoken this night in praise of war. Yet truly, if it might be, I, for one, would fain join the cadence of hammer-strokes that should beat swords into ploughshares; and that this cannot be is not the fault of us men. It is your fault. Wholly yours. Only by your command, or by your permission, can any contest take place among us. And the real, final reason for all the poverty, misery, and rage of battle throughout Europe, is simply that you women, however good and religious, however self-sacrificing for those whom you love, are too selfish and thoughtless to take pains for any creature out of your immediate circles. You fancy that you are sorry for the pain of others. Now, I just tell you this: that if the usual course of war, instead of unroofing peasants' houses and ravaging peasants' fields, merely broke china upon your own drawing-room tables, no war in civilized countries would last a week. I tell you more, that, at whatever moment you choose to put a period to war, you could do it with less trouble than you take any day to go out to dinner. You know, or at least you might know, if you would think, that every battle you hear of has made many orphans and widows. We have none of us heart enough truly to mourn with these; but, at least, we might put on the outer symbols of mourning with them. Let but every Christian lady who has conscience toward God vow that she will mourn, at least outwardly, for His killed creatures. Your praying is useless, and your church-going mere mockery of God, if you have not plain obedience in you to your conscience. Let every lady in the happy classes of civilized Europe simply vow that, while any cruel war proceeds, she will wear black—a mute's black—with no jewel, no ornament, no excuse for an invasion into prettiness. I tell you, no war would last a week."

The Rejection of the Disabilities Bill in the British Parliament.

In the House of Commons, on May 12, in proposing the rejection of the Women's Disability bill, Mr. Bouverie declared that the measure, so far from conferring any advantage upon women, would inflict upon them a calamity and a curse, and that the great bulk of the women had the good sense to see that that would be its effect. For his own part, he had not met one sensible woman who was in favor of the bill. Its adoption would, he maintained, lead necessarily to the admission of women into Parliament, or even to the Ministry and Episcopal Bench, and, in fact, transform us into a nation of Amazons; and upon these and other grounds he besought the House not to rush in where angels would fear to tread. The motion to postpone the committee upon the bill for six months was seconded by Lord Garlies and Mr. Newdegate, while Sir R. Anstruther declared himself in favor of the measure, and characterized the arguments which had been addressed against it as unfounded and inconclusive. The member for North Warwickshire claimed—and the claim gave rise to some merriment—to be distinguished from other members of the House for the "obstinacy" which he had exhibited in his determination to protect women against any restraint, or any loss of liberty or civil privilege, and on that ground asked the House to believe that he would not oppose any measure that was really for their advantage. Mr. Gladstone did not enter at any length into the general considerations upon which the bill was recommended or opposed, but expressed his opinion that no evidence had been given of its necessity, and announced his intention to vote against going into committee. Mr. Jacob Bright recommended the measure to the House as one which was necessary for the protection of women; and repeated the argument which he advanced upon the second reading—that until it was passed we could only have a sham, and not the real household suffrage. When a division was taken the bill was rejected by a majority of 126—220 to 94. The other business was rapidly disposed of, and the House adjourned.

—A Quincy correspondent of the Keithsburg (Ill.) Observer says: "A company is now being formed for the purpose of buying the charter of the Dixon & Quincy Railroad Company, whose object is to build a road on the old grade of the Warsaw, Rock Island & Galena Road, from Warsaw to Rock Island, touching at all the river towns on the route. The parties engaged in this project, I am told, are railroad men of experience and sound judgment, and contemplate to unite this enterprise with the Warsaw & Quincy and Quincy & St. Louis Roads, these companies to be merged into one, thus making a continuous river road from Rock Island to St. Louis."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Crosby's Music Hall.—Dr. Warren, whose wonderful gift of healing without the aid of medicine, simply by the magnetic touch, will exhibit his extraordinary power at the above hall, commencing Monday, May 30, from 10 to 12 a. m. each day during the week. The poor of this city are invited to come and be cured free of charge. Deafness, lameness, and the public may witness these operations, also free. Pain is instantly relieved; lost voice at once restored; many forms of deafness instantly cured; blindness, when not total, remedied; many afflicted with lameness leave their crutches, and all afflicted with no matter what disease, claim to feel at once the beneficial effects of the treatment. We could publish columns of these most miraculous cures, but prefer to let the public witness with their own eyes the workings of this magic power. Those diseases which seem to yield most speedily to the remedial agency of this treatment are asthma, palpitation of the heart, bronchitis, neuralgia, rheumatism, all classes of liver disease, dyspepsia, headache, nervousness, female weakness, catarrh, noise in the head, irritable bladder, seminal weakness, epileptic fits. A single operation often suffices to restore the lost equilibrium of the vital forces, and often in an incredibly short space of time, health is the result. The public exhibitions sometimes are crowded to the utmost capacity of the hall, and the miraculous cures then performed (open to the inspection and criticism of the audience) never fail to excite their wonder and astonishment. No medicine given. No surgical operations performed. Dr. Warren can be consulted at the Matteson House by those who desire to pay, every day, from 1 till 5 p. m. No charge for second treatment, when found necessary. Patients will pay in proportion to property.

The Largest Workshop of the Body is the liver, whose office it is to withdraw the bile from the blood; when this important organ does not act, the skin assumes a yellow appearance, and generally sick headache sets in with chilly sensations, and cold hands and feet, accompanied with loss of appetite. The system becomes clogged, the machinery does not work well, and both mind and body are disordered, the afflicted becomes cross and fretful, finding fault with everything around them. To any person in this condition, Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills are recommended; by their stimulating action the liver soon recovers its healthy tone, and is enabled to perform its proper functions. Costiveness is cured, and all the aggravating symptoms of biliousness removed. Sold everywhere.

Early Morn. Thousands of both sexes, in this country, awake every morning languid, unrefreshed, and devoid of all inclination for breakfast. No matter from what cause these indescribable feelings may proceed, their best and quickest remedy will be found in a dose of Plantation Bitters. The beneficial effect is immediate. The stomach at once responds to the genial influence of the preparation, and a reserve of latent vitality, which only required the awakening agency of this potent invigorant to render it active, is brought into play. Of all appetizers it is the most infallible, and the impulse which it imparts to the digestive functions soon puts dyspepsia to flight.

Wonderful Cures are Being Made by Dr. Gaubert, 126 South Clark street, of neuralgia, in all its forms, rheumatism, St. Vitus' dance, and all nervous affections; feeble and debilitated constitutions restored to health, all without the aid of any medicines.

Pimples Removed and the Skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Paper Hangings and Window shades, latest styles. Paints, oils, glass and brushes, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph-st.

MARRIED.

LAW—BRAINARD—In this city, May 26, by Rev. C. D. Helmer, Mr. Henry J. Law and Miss Ella A. Brainard.

LADD—NETTLETON—In this city, May 26, 1870, by Rev J. H. Leonard, Mr. Arthur S. Ladd, of Chicago, and Miss Ruth A. Nettleton, of Edwardsburgh, Ontario, Canada.

KEANE—McGRADY—In this city, May 4, by the Rev. Father Riordan, Mr. James E. Keane and Miss Elizabeth McGrady, all of Chicago.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Administrator's Sale.

HORSES, BUGGY,

Carriage, Harness, &c.,

Belonging to the estate of the late E. P. Dwyer,

AT AUCTION,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

On FRIDAY, May 27, at 10 o'clock, at their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

[illegible]

By order of DAVID SMITH, Administrator.

ALSO,

[illegible]

Regular Saturday's Sale.

NEW AND USED FURNITURE,

Carpets, Parlor and Chamber Sets, French Plate, Pier, and Mantel Glasses.

4 Piano Fortes, 2 Billiard Tables, 3 Fire-proof Safes, Show Cases, Imported Cigars and Liquors, 3000 Gross Corks.

A large line of other merchandise, AT AUCTION,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

On SATURDAY, May 28, at 9½ o'clock, at their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

570 MICHIGAN-AV.

ENTIRE FURNITURE,

Rich Velvet Carpets, Piano Forte, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

On MONDAY, MAY 30, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Dwelling No. 570 Michigan-av.

The entire household effects will be sold, without reserve, consisting of Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Chairs, Diningroom and Kitchen Furniture, Piano, &c.

A DESIRABLE STOCK OF Hardware, Table Cutlery, Hollow Ware, Silver Plated Goods, &c., AT AUCTION,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., on TUESDAY, May 31, at 9½ o'clock a. m., at their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

$30,000 worth

SPLENDID DIAMONDS,

AT AUCTION,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

On Tuesday Afternoon, May 31,

At 2½ p. m., at their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

The stock is the finest ever offered at public sale in Chicago.

Regular Trade Sale, AT AUCTION.

Boots, Shoes, Straw Goods, &c., On Wednesday, June 1, AND DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c., On Thursday, June 2,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

At their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

HOUSES AND LOTS, AND BUILDING LOTS, At Auction,

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

On Wednesday, June 8,

At their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

EDUCATIONAL.

DYHRENFURTH BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Open all the year round. Office 114 and 116 Randolph-st. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

C. A. CHIZZOLA ... Business Manager

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

ONE WEEK ONLY.

Opening Night, Monday, May 30.

IL TROVATORE.

[illegible]

Second Night, TUESDAY, May 31,

UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, June 1—First production here of Rossini's masterwork,

WILLIAM TELL.

[illegible]

DEARBORN THEATRE.

GRAND GERMAN OPERA SEASON.

In consequence of the extensive preparations and unavoidable delay necessary for a perfect production of "Blue Beard," its production has been deferred till Wednesday Evening, June 1, when it will positively be brought out.

On MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS next, Offenbach's beautiful Operetta, with all the original music, the

MARRIAGE BY LANTERNS,

And for the first time in Chicago, the charming Operette in two acts,

The Tyrolean and His Child,

With full Chorus and Orchestra, new and elegant wardrobe, and fine scenery.

[illegible]

BEAUTIFUL MADELAINE,

[illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Last afternoon and evening of

Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU.

SATURDAY EVENING,

TIMOTHY TOODLES,

JERRY CLIP,

With imitations of all the great Actors, and his great, original character of MOSE.

IN THE GLANCE AT NEW YORK.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON MATINEE,

THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.

BADGER ... Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU

Monday—Jennie Hight—Rose of Killarney.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN ... Proprietor and Manager.

Second Grand Fernande Matinee

TO-DAY, AT 2:30.

EVERY EVENING, TILL FURTHER NOTICE, AND AT THE GRAND MATINEES, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY, FRANK E. AIKEN'S new and elegant comedy of the human passions, which has attained a success justifying the author in regarding it

The Dramatic Event of The Season.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

LAST MATINEE, LAST NIGHT THIS SEASON OF THE GREAT

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

AN IMMENSE FAREWELL BILL.

The Great Laughable Farce,

HIT HIM AGAIN.

QUIET LODGINGS.

BOB HART'S STUMP SPEECH.

SHOO FLY! SHOO FLY!

Precisely the same bill afternoon and evening.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.

The Steamer SARAH VAN EPS will leave Clark-st. Bridge daily, for the Crib, at 11 a. m. and 2 p. m., returning at 12:30 p.m. and 4:30 p. m. On Sundays for Hyde Park, at 1 p. m., returning at 6 p. m. Fare, each round trip, 25 cents. This steamer can be chartered for picnics and excursions. Apply on board. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

By G. P. GORE & CO.

22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

Regular Saturday's Sale.

OF ELEGANT

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Carpets, Pianos, &c.

The entire contents of a first-class dwelling, Marble Top Side Boards, Parlor and Chamber Sets, Ice Chests, Refrigerators, Crockery, Pictures, &c. [illegible]

On SATURDAY, May 28, at 9½ o'clock.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

[illegible]

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

[illegible]

TO LEASE.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

WANTED TO RENT.

[illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

$3,000 TO LOAN FOR THREE YEARS ON improved city real estate. [illegible]

$40,000 TO LOAN, ON CHATTELS OR REAL estate. [illegible]

$50,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE. [illegible]

$60,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD SECURITY IN the city, at low rates of interest, for long [illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Work on the Internal Tax Bill in the House.

The Special Tax Section Nearly Completed.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE INTERNAL TAX BILL.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The Tax bill occupied the greater part of the time of the House to-day, and the first section is about finished. It covers thirty-two printed pages, and revises and codifies the whole body of the Internal Revenue laws relating to what are called special or license taxes. Few amendments except those coming from or endorsed by the Committee of Ways and Means, were adopted. The bill will probably occupy all of next week, and one day is pretty sure to be given to the discussion of the income tax, for the entire abolition of which a strong effort will be made.

SAN DOMINGO.

There is information of a trustworthy character, from San Domingo, that Cabral is making some headway against the authority of Baez. The merchants of the seacoast towns are disappointed because the United States will not consent to annexation, and many of them denounce the whole project as a fraud. Baez has got out of money, and his sources of revenue are exhausted for the present. He has consequently issued a new lot of paper money. One-third of his customs dues only are now paid in coin.

DECORATION DAY.

Governor T. C. Fletcher, of Missouri, has accepted an invitation to deliver an oration at Wilmington, Del., on Monday. Hon. S. G. Burdette and Hon. S. H. Boyd have gone to Knoxville, Tenn., for a similar purpose. Neither branch of Congress will be in session on that day, and if it does not rain the ceremonies at Arlington will be imposing.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS TEST CASE.

In the test case as to the right of colored persons to ride on ordinary railroad cars, noticed last night, the jury disagreed and were discharged. The Douglass boys will ask another hearing.

HEALTH OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President is better of his illness, but did not see any [illegible] to-day but members of the Cabinet.

[To the Associated Press.]

NOMINATION.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The President has nominated Drake DeKay, of New Jersey, Consul at Magdalen, Mexico.

CONFIRMATION.

In the executive session of the Senate, to-day, a motion to reconsider the confirmation of T. J. Harrison as Marshal of the Middle District of Tennessee was withdrawn, and his confirmation is now announced.

GARFIELD'S BILL.

Western members generally are determined to vote against, and, if possible, defeat Garfield's bill to secure additional banking facilities, otherwise known as the $95,000,000 bill. Amendments were agreed upon by the committee to make the bill more of a contraction measure than it was when first introduced, and instead of increasing the amount of circulation of national currency, it will have the effect of making it more scarce. This is the view taken by nearly all Western and Southern members. Secretary Boutwell is very anxious for its passage, on account of the provision it makes for funding the debt; but it is not believed he can carry it through the House.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 28.

SENATE.

PETITIONS.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition from the American Cable Company asking aid to the proposed line from New York, via the Azores, to Lisbon, Land's End, England, Havre, and Amsterdam. Referred. Also, a petition of colored citizens of Maryland, asking a remedy from proscription in travel on account of color. Referred to the Judiciary Committee, which is now considering one subject.

COMMERCE.

Mr. CHANDLER then spoke at length upon the subject of the restoration of foreign commerce to American vessels. He contended that the proposed remedy of ship-building was untenable, for if vessels were not built profitably you have no commerce. If they lose $8 a trip, they won't run. Differential duties would yield no practical benefit, because other nations might pass retaliatory laws. He favored a drawback on imported materials used in the construction of iron vessels for foreign traffic, but thought the more effectual remedy would be the enlargement of our domestic commerce and absorption of the gulf islands, Sandwich Islands, Canada, and British Columbia. He would annex San Domingo without delay, which is the key to the gulf, and in this way we would have Cuba and the other islands. Then, having control of the products of the tropics, we would make all the world tributary.

Mr. HOWARD asked his colleague's opinion on the annexation of Cuba by purchase.

Mr. CHANDLER thought it would be more sensible for Cuba to pay this government than to receive pay for being made part of this country. He would never give a copper for the island.

The Senate proceeded with District of Columbia business.

A bill to prevent any officer or employe of the corporation soliciting an election of registration officer was passed.

ADJOURNMENT.

After executive session, Senate adjourned till Tuesday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PENSION BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. WILLARD reported several Pension bills, including the removal of the pensions of two Tennesseans, suspended during the war.

Discussion ensued, and, developing much opposition, the bill was withdrawn.

Mr. WILLARD reported a general bill granting a pension of eight dollars per month to the surviving soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812 who are in dependent circumstances, and who gave no aid or comfort to the late rebellion.

Mr. WINANS moved to strike out the exception as to giving aid, &c.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to include the surviving widows of officers and men married before or during the war of 1812, and who are in like circumstances.

Mr. WINANS' amendment was supported by Messrs. BINGHAM, and BUTLER, of Mass., and opposed by Messrs. POTTER, HAWLEY, LOGAN, and others, and was rejected.

Mr. HOLMAN's amendment was adopted—80 to 22—and the bill passed.

THE INTERNAL TAX.

Consideration of the bill to reduce internal taxes was resumed.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the tax on sales, and contracts for the sales of stocks, bonds, gold, and silver was reduced from 2 cents for every $100 to 1 cent, the present rate. A provision was inserted, taxing the sales for future delivery of gold coin through clearance house, or other institution, 1-20 of 1 per cent additional.

A member offered an amendment, doubling the tax on gambling operations in gold and stocks. Agreed to. This was recommended by the Committee on Banking, in its report on the gold panic.

The paragraph in regard to foreign commercial brokers was amended to read: "Foreign commercial brokers, whose annual sales do not exceed $500,000, shall each pay a special tax of $1,000, &c."

The paragraph relating to cattle brokers was amended to read: "Claim agents shall each pay $10."

The paragraph relating to retail liquor dealers was amended by adding the words: "Any retail liquor dealer who sells only wine or malt liquors shall be required to pay only half the above rates of taxation."

The paragraph relating to wholesale liquor dealers was amended to read: "Wholesale liquor dealers shall each pay $100, and $10 additional for every $1,000 on all sales in excess of $25,000."

On motion of Mr. WOODWARD, the proviso exempting savings banks from tax was made a general exemption, by striking out the words: "Limiting it to deposits invested in United States securities and to deposits less than $500 made in the name of any one person."

On motion of Mr. SARGENT, the paragraph relating to distillers was amended by taxing distillers of spirits from apples, peaches, or grapes, producing less than ten barrels in a year, $20, and $4 for every barrel produced in excess of 150 barrels.

Mr. INGERSOLL moved to strike out of the paragraph relating to bankers the words, "And a tax of ¼ of one per cent each month on the average amount of all deposits of public money in their possession, to the credit of the Treasurer or any disbursing officer of the United States."

Mr. PETERS moved to strike out of the sentence taxing the average amount of deposits ¼ of one per cent per month, the words, "Other than public moneys of the United States," so as to leave them subject only to that tax.

Mr. FAIRFIELD argued that it was better to leave the tax on banks to the National Banking act, where it was provided for.

After a long discussion both amendments were rejected.

On motion of Mr. PETERS the following words were added: "And no National Bank shall be compelled to continue as a depository of public funds longer than such bank may elect."

On motion of Mr. SARGENT an additional paragraph was inserted, taxing proprietors of banking games, such as faro, rouge et noir, vingt et un, &c., $1,000 for every table where such games are played.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD, the exemption of savings institutions was limited to those not authorized to receive a higher rate of interest than the rate authorized by the general laws of States wherein they are located.

On motion of Mr. ELA the paragraph as to keepers of hotels, inns, of taverns, was amended by excluding taverns where the yearly rent of the property is not more than $100.

On motion of Mr. PETERS moved to reduce the tax on circulating notes of State banks from 10 to 5 per cent.

Mr. INGERSOLL opposed the amendment strenuously, and advocated a larger circulation of greenbacks. The amendment was rejected.

Motions to reduce the tax on auctioneers, bowling alleys, billiard tables, small distilleries, &c., were rejected.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the paragraph relating to placing a special tax on the owner of any place of amusement [illegible] was reduced from 1 to 1 per cent.

Mr. INGERSOLL moved to strike out the sentence as a whole. Rejected.

Mr. LOGAN moved to strike out of the paragraph relating to certified the proviso that it shall apply to authorized distillers who merely rectify spirits of their own production.

Without disposing of the amendment, the House adjourned until Tuesday.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Liquor Question in the Legislature—Excitement in Hartford & Erie Stock.

BOSTON, May 28.—The Liquor bill, which came from the Senate excepting only lager, was amended in the House to-day by excepting ale, porter, strong beer, and all wines, and, as amended, ordered to a third reading.

At the Stock Exchange, to-day there was quite an excitement in Hartford & Erie shares and bonds. Shares opened at 3¼, declined to 2½, but closed firm at 3⅜ bid and 3¾ asked. About 5,000 shares were sold. The bonds opened at 20½, declined to 20¼, and gradually advanced and closed at 21 bid. About $6,000 bonds were sold.

RHODE ISLAND.

Obituary—Dedication of a Soldiers' Monument in Woonsocket.

PROVIDENCE, May 28.—Mrs. Patty Randall, mother of the Bishop of Colorado, died in Warren suddenly this morning.

The soldiers' monument in Woonsocket was dedicated by a military and civic procession and exercises in Harris Hall. An oration was delivered by Senator Thayer, of Nebraska.

MINNESOTA.

Death of a Prominent Citizen of St. Paul—Drowning Case—Three Children Killed by Lightning.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, May 28.—J. E. Thompson, President of the First National Bank of this city, died yesterday evening, of rupture of one of the blood-vessels of the abdomen, while trout fishing on Rolon Creek, near Lake Crystal. His wife and daughter and a friend were with him at the time. But a short time before death he said: "Now, I feel first-rate. I have not felt so well for a good while." A few minutes after he complained of a terrible pain in the pit of his stomach, and fell to the ground, and died in twenty minutes.

Mr. Thompson was one of our wealthiest and foremost men, a banker, and very popular, enterprising, and public-spirited as a citizen. His sudden death has cast a gloom over the business and social circles of the city, in both of [illegible]

which he was a most prominent member. [illegible] 47 years old.

A son of John McDonough, of this [illegible], drowned this forenoon.

Three children of a German, named [illegible], living near [illegible], were struck by lightning a few days since and killed.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 28.—Communication [illegible] cable ceased on the evening of [illegible] between Duxbury and St. Pierre [illegible]. Steamers leave England immediately [illegible] Newfoundland [illegible].

The journals continue comments on the attempted invasion of Canada by the Fenians. The Post admits that the Washington Government has done all that can be reasonably required. The Saturday Review scouts the idea of American connivance with the Fenian raid. The Pall Mall thinks the Fenian attempt will not be seriously regretted if it only prepares the United States for such action as shall prevent a recurrence of such outrages. The Spectator says the Fenian raid of the Fenians is due to their hereditary hatred, the policy of England is due to their [illegible] science and contempt. Other journals [illegible] cles of a similar tone. The Globe [illegible] American intimation to the Irish for [illegible] the attempts of Fenian rebellion.

The Queen's birthday was celebrated in the usual manner. Flags and festoons were displayed, and salutes fired. During the day there were reviews of troops, and in the evening a display of fireworks. Several grand dinners were given. The Flag of Ireland argues that the certainty of Fenian victory in Canada would give justice to Ireland. The Flag contends nothing can alone prevent that result. Until it is accomplished, Nemesis will dog the heels of the Dominion.

The London Times says the result of the [illegible] O'Neill will be awaited in England with much anxiety, amicable relations between the United States and England being fairly involved in the issue.

LONDON, May 28.—Inman, the head of the Inman Steamship Company, was among the witnesses before the Parliamentary committee on compulsory pilotage recently. He testified to the extortions and abuses of that system.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 28.—It is rumored that there will be a change in the Director Generalship of the Post Office Department forthwith. Should the rumor prove true, efforts will undoubtedly be made for the establishment of a postal treaty between France and the United States [illegible].

It is now certain that small-pox prevails at Pelagie prison, where Rochefort and other journalists are detained.

NEW YORK, May 28.—A Paris despatch says that Prince Pierre Bonaparte has been ordered by the Emperor into two years' exile to Corsica. He will soon leave for New York. He is now under surveillance at Auteuil.

An Athens despatch states that the Greek Government has forwarded to the Greek Government that France has home government, the powers, at which a convention of the powers will be demanded or Greece [illegible] behavior of Greek subjects. The [illegible] comments upon the delay in the prosecution of the brigands, on the part of the Greek authorities.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 28.—Last evening a conference of country Deputies in the Cortes was held in this city, to decide what action it is desirable to take relative to the selection of a ruler for Spain. After a long debate, a proposition to invest Serrano with royal attributes was agreed to by a vote of 33 to 19, and the caucus adjourned.

It is reported to-day that General Prim has renounced his intention to resign from the Government, and that Serrano refuses royal rank.

Spanish officials have ordered the release of the English prisoners lately captured on the lands near Gibraltar. The government has informed the English Ambassador that Spain will fund any ransom paid. The Governor of Ceuta has been ordered to accompany one of the [illegible] parties.

A manifestation in favor of Espartero is ordered here to-morrow. General Prim was elected by the caucus of country Deputies yesterday and made a speech in favor of Serrano's election.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, May 28.—The Foreign Minister has been directed to reconstruct the Cabinet.

WEST INDIES.

NEW YORK, May 28.—A letter from St. Thomas states that Sagol, an agent of the Spanish at Valmaseda, has been captured by the Cubans. Cespedes with forty men, died at sea [illegible]. Valmaseda was at Bayamo, where his forces were surrounded by Cuban patriots.

BOGUS COIN.

A Counterfeiter's Den Broken up by the Police—Where Spurious Five Cent Nickels were Manufactured.

About two weeks ago Sergeant Briscoe, attached to the Madison Street Police Station, was informed that there was a mysterious individual living in a mysterious way in a mysterious room of the building No. 129 West Madison street, near Union. Thinking the man was engaged on some illegitimate business, he determined to watch him and find out, if possible, what his little game was. Several times he was around early in the evening until long after daylight the next morning, when he failed to see his man. [illegible]

[illegible]

The prisoner's name is George S. Gilbert. He formerly kept a billiard and liquor saloon on Madison street, and is known to almost every one in that vicinity. He had a hearing before United States Commissioner Hoyne yesterday afternoon, and was committed to the lock-up, in default of $1,000 bail, for trial before the United States District Court. Sergeant Briscoe is deserving of great credit for his success in breaking up an establishment, as this city has recently been flooded with bogus nickels, which, it is presumed, emanated from this place.

ART MATTERS.

A Long Lease Secured—A New Music Hall—Personal Items.

The Academy of Design has just negotiated a lease for twenty years of the second, third, fourth and fifth stories of the handsome marble building to be erected on the south side of Adams street, between State and Dearborn streets, in the rear of the Potter Palmer's new hotel. The building will be fitted up in the most elegant manner, and with special reference to the wants of the Academy. It will contain a large gallery for exhibition purposes, working rooms for the use of the members, twelve studios, and a cozy, handsome little hall, which will be used for concerts, lectures, exhibitions, and for other purposes. The building will be ready for occupancy about October of this year, and at that time the members of the academy propose to dedicate their new and elegant home with appropriate ceremonies and a splendid art exhibition.

Messrs. Gookins and Shirlaw, two of our best artists, preparatory to their departure for Europe, have collected all their sketches and finished works, and will have them ready for private sale in a day or two, in the large rooms over Hesler's photographic gallery, on Lake street. The collection is a very choice one, and, as the pictures will be priced very low, it will afford an excellent opportunity to purchasers.

H. E. Moore, Esq., the well-known art [illegible], has just received at his rooms, in the Opera House, two elegant works by the famous water color artist, Mrs. Elizabeth Murray. One is called "The Old Story," and the other "The Bride." We shall refer to them in detail hereafter.

Mr. Walter Beckman, a young Chicago artist, now studying in New York, and who is well known to a visit, has placed two of his works, a study of an old man, and a view of "Old Mill" on Artist's Brook, North Conway, N. H., in the windows of Mr. Hamilton's jewelry store, on Lake street. We shall make allusion to them in this paragraph, to call the attention of his numerous friends to them, and shall speak of them as they are there, and shall speak of them critically at a future time.

RELIGIOUS.

Presbyterian Social Reunion at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—The Presbyterian Social Reunion last evening was successful and well managed, and the occasion was much enjoyed by all. The building was handsomely decorated, and on the stage was a magnificent floral pyramid. Addresses were made by Governor Geary, Mayor Fox, Rev. Messrs. Arnot of Scotland, [illegible] of London, Adams of New York, Clark of Buffalo, Crosby of New York, and others. Rev. Mr. Johnson presided. George H. Stuart read a telegram from Edinburgh, which was received with applause, and the [illegible] upon the basis of the Westminster Confession.

New York Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church to-day was occupied in revising its new covenant. It denounces idolatry, bewails the preponderance of slavery, declares Presbyterianism is the only divinely-instituted form of church government, discountenances secret orders, condemns Papacy and Episcopacy, and conforms its belief to the Westminster Confession.

CANADA.

The Red River Expedition.

FORT WILLIAM, May 28.—The steamer Chicora arrived here to-day, with troops for the Red River. A tremendous fire is raging in this vicinity [illegible] the country for thirty miles. The inhabitants find shelter in the mines.

OHIO.

Subscription in Aid of the Coming Industrial Exhibition—Suicide.

CINCINNATI, May 28.—The Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, and Mechanics' Institute, have subscribed one thousand dollars for the Industrial Exhibition, to be held here the last of September.

Jacob Schlarmbecker, an inmate of the City Workhouse, committed suicide by hanging.

The Norfolk (Va.) City Election.

NORFOLK, May 28.—The official returns of the municipal election give John B. Whitehead, Conservative candidate for Mayor, twelve majority. The Conservatives elected twenty-eight out of thirty-seven Councilmen. It is understood that the Radicals will endeavor to have the election set aside on the ground of fraud and intimidation.

Rowdyism in Richmond.

RICHMOND, May 28.—A good deal of rowdyism and pistol firing occurred last night. In one of the affrays Policeman Bingham was severely and mortally wounded, and ex-Policeman Kennedy badly wounded.

Baltimore Railroad Project.

BALTIMORE, May 28.—The Union Railroad [illegible] has let the contract for building both branches of the City Council [illegible]. On the completion of this road, the roads entering this city will connect with tide-water at Canton.

Death of the Wife of Senator Wilson.

NATICK, Mass., May 28.—The wife of Senator Wilson died this afternoon.